

Dr Owen not to seek reselection by Labour

The rift in the Labour Party deepened last night when Dr David Owen, one of the so-called "gang of four" who have formed the Council for Social Democracy, told his constituency party that he would not stand as the official party candidate in the next election. But he did not indicate whether he would fight the seat as a social democratic candidate.

Statement cites party swing to left

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Dr David Owen last night took another step towards leaving the Labour Party when he announced that he would not stand as the official party candidate at the next election in his Plymouth, Devonport, constituency. The former Foreign Secretary left it unclear whether he would contest the seat as a social democratic candidate.

In a statement prepared for his local management committee, Dr Owen said that he was remaining a member of the Labour Party until he had decided whether or not to join a new party. He did not intend to be rushed into any decision, but in an indication that he might remain in the Commons even after joining a new party, he said that he would continue to represent the seat throughout the life of this Parliament.

From what is known of Dr Owen's thinking and that of the other members of the "gang of four" who last Sunday formed the Council for Social Democracy, a decision whether to turn it into a new party will be taken in the summer.

Dr Owen, who retained his seat in a close fight at the 1979 general election, said it was ironic that the Boundary Commission should now be proposing changes that would make Devonport a safer Labour seat.

He made it clear that nothing in the Shadow Cabinet's determination to reverse the decision of the special party conference on electing the leader, had altered his view of the party's swing to the left. Pain and sadness: Dr Owen's move follows the resignation earlier this week from the Shadow Cabinet of Mr William Rodgers, and the announcement last year by Mrs Shirley Williams that she did not wish to be considered as a future Labour candidate for her former constituency (the Press Association reports).

Dr Owen, who made his speech, he made clear his pain and sadness at his decision. He told the management committee: "This is a deeply painful moment. Many of us have worked closely together over the years in a spirit of friendship and good comradeship."

S Africans attack targets in Maputo

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Jan 30

A commando raid by South African forces against targets in a suburb of Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, has added a dangerous dimension to the tensions which already exist between South Africa and its black neighbours.

Today's raid was the first such attack by South Africa against Mozambique since the left-wing Frelimo Government came to power in 1975.

The attack, which took place at about 2 am, was directed at three houses occupied by members of the African National Congress (ANC), a militant black nationalist organisation which is banned in South Africa. Its leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Thirteen people were killed in the raid; eleven were occupants of the houses, one was a white member of the commando force and one was a Portuguese technician who was killed while travelling to the port suburb of Matola, where he worked.

According to General Constant Viljoen, chief of the South African Defence Force, three houses contained the planning and control headquarters for the nationalist organisation in Maputo. He said the raid included "senior commanders and terrorists" belonging to the ANC.

However, it was claimed in Maputo that the houses were occupied by South African refugees. Officials said that the Government's policy was to provide refuge for members of the ANC, but not to allow them to use Mozambique's territory for training purposes or as a springboard for guerrilla activities against South Africa.

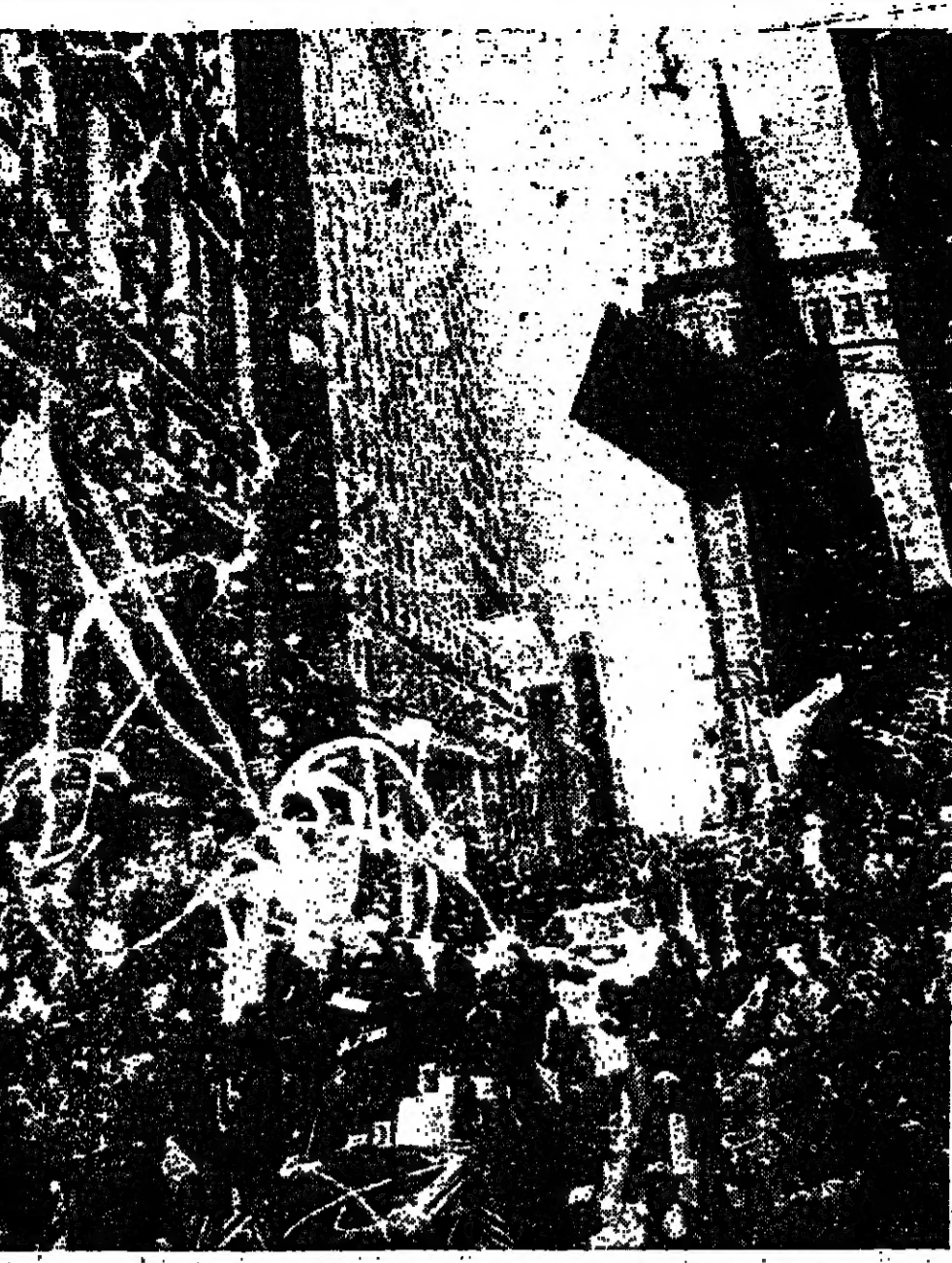
General Viljoen said the raid was a warning to South Africa's neighbours that the country would not tolerate the presence of anti-South African guerrillas.

According to Mozambique, the South African forces travelled to its target by land. The distance from the South African border to Maputo is only 50 miles. However, the houses were situated, it is about nine miles south-west of the capital.

According to a western diplomat, who was taken to witness the effects of the raid, the commandos had used rockets, mortars and machine guns.

The South African attack has caused considerable surprise in diplomatic circles here and in Mozambique.

"A foul act", Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, the Mozambique Deputy Defence Minister, called the raid "a foul and criminal act". He said the attack was a challenge to Mozambique's right to shelter South African citizens "being persecuted by the apartheid regime". (Reuters reports from Maputo).



Ticker-tape parade: Confetti and ticker-tape rain down on the convoy of 22 former embassy hostages being given a traditional New York welcome yesterday.

Thousands of cheering New Yorkers braved icy winds to watch the parade. Many were schoolchildren, waving American flags and wearing yellow ribbons—the symbol of freedom (Michael Leapman writes).

Tentative accord on free Saturdays reported by Solidarity

Warsaw, Jan 30.—Government officials and leaders of Solidarity, the independent trade union movement, were reported today to have reached a tentative accord on the free Saturday issue in talks aimed at ending Poland's sharpening labour conflict.

During a recess in the negotiations, a representative of Rural Solidarity, the still unregistered farmers' union, who was permitted to talk to delegates, said a "sort of agreement" on shortening working time was achieved.

He quoted negotiators, who included eight union leaders and five peasant strike leaders, as saying that one point of the agenda—the problem of censorship and union action against the mass media—was adjourned for subsequent discussion.

Another controversial topic, the registration of Rural Solidarity, was apparently to be dealt with upon the resumption of the talks at the Council of Ministers meeting late tonight. No reporters were permitted inside the building.

According to Polish television, which had access to the conference hall before the start of the meeting, Mr Lech Walesa, the head of Solidarity's negotiating team, said he wanted the three central points treated as "a package".

He told the television reporters: "We know that when decisions are taken on these matters, it will solve the problem (as a whole) and we will be able to work quietly and honestly... We don't want further escalation of tension," he said, adding that the talks would last "until they are successful".

Polish television ran a commentary condemning the strikes in the south-west of the country and referred to Solidarity's call for the strikes to end. "We must stop creating social tension," this point of view is shared by the Solidarity leadership, it said.

"For the working class the word Solidarity has a special emotional sense but the working class will cut itself off from all those who tried to make from the word an instrument of political battle. Anti-socialist forces are pushing some local Solidarity branches into the blind road of negation," the commentary added.

A Solidarity official in Jelenia Gora said a sit-in strike at the main industrial plants began yesterday at 8 am. Public transport also stopped and only essential services were operating.

The Government has undertaken to send a negotiating team to the province on Monday. But the union said the strike would continue until an agreement had been signed on a list of demands which include the dismissal of the Union Affairs Minister and some 11 local officials.

Meanwhile, Polish journalists warned both sides against "all attempts to apply any violent solutions" in ending the labour conflicts. They said permanent negotiations were "the only way out of the crisis threatening to turn into a catastrophe".

A letter issued by the Polish journalists' Guild and carried by the official news agency PAP, appeared to express most concern over the danger of possible violence. It urged "moderation and responsibility".

The state prosecutor's office today issued a statement reinforcing last night's warning by the Government that anarchy was imminent.

It reminded Poles that such activities as slandering state officials and political organisations, organising public buildings, denying workers access to factories and issuing uncensored publications carried jail sentences of between one and 15 years.—AP, UPI and Reuters.

Mr Trudeau ignores British MPs

From John Best
Ottawa, Jan 30

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, says he will press on with his constitutional reform plan despite its rejection by a select committee at Westminster.

"We have taken the position that the British Parliament, according to custom, tradition and constitutional law, had to act upon a request made jointly by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. That is still our position."

Mr Trudeau was answering opposition questions in a sometimes stormy exchange triggered by the report that the select committee had strong reservations over the package.

He insisted that the position taken by the select committee is not that of the British Government and Parliament and reiterated earlier statements that he had Mrs Thatcher's promise to put on a three-line ship so as to get the measure through the British House.

The Prime Minister returned to the same theme at a press conference today. Asked whether Canada might unilaterally declare independence if Westminster does not adopt the federal plan, he said: "That won't happen because the British Parliament will act. I have the word of the Prime Minister."

Ottawa warned, page 4

Seamen saved as ships collide in dense fog in Thames

By Staff Reporters

Two cargo ships collided off Greenwich Pier, London, last night as dense fog blanketed much of southern England. One of the vessels sank almost immediately but no lives were lost because of rescuers' prompt action.

The 1,173-ton Frederika 1, outward bound with a cargo of scrap metal, was in collision with the 500-ton Blackthorn at 7.30 pm and a number of seamen were thrown overboard into the River Thames.

Mr Alan Willis, captain of the river tug Rediff, saw the collision on radar and ordered his tug to the aid of the stricken vessels.

Mr Willis' boat picked up two of the five crew from the Frederika. The men were very, very cold and one of them was in a very bad state. Mr Willis said.

Three others were rescued by Mr Edward Barnard, a dock pilot with Greenwich Ferries, who, with some helpers, took out a dinghy to the ships.

The five seamen were taken to Greenwich and District Hospital. One of them, an Englishman, was later allowed home. The others, two English and two Portuguese, were detained overnight suffering from exposure.

The Port of London Authority said last night that because of the fog no ship was moving in the river and he did not expect that attempts would be made to clear the obstruction.

The first light today, the Blackthorn (500 tons) listed after the collision but later righted herself and the crew, who had been taken off, were allowed to return.

Earlier, four men were lost when two ships collided in fog about 14 miles off Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

A German cargo ship, the Ems, sank after colliding with a Belgian coaster, the Undine.

Two of the crew, believed trapped in the engine room of the Ems, were presumed dead after a helicopter search. Two others, taken to hospital by helicopter, were dead on arrival.

Nineteen were rescued. The Undine, which suffered serious damage, sailed on with six of the survivors to Flushing.

Herr Gerhard Koss, aged 33, who spent an hour in the sea before being rescued, said in hospital at Great Yarmouth: "Myself and three others clung to a container which was swept into the sea as the ship went down. I do not know what happened to the others. I did not see them after I was picked up. I am lucky to be alive."

The fog disrupted flights into Heathrow airport and most incoming flights were diverted to Manchester, Gatwick, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Paris.

At one stage the only aircraft that could land at Heathrow were Tridentes. The airport said that they were fitted with devices enabling their pilots to cope in such conditions.

The freezing fog affected the Home Counties, the south-west Midlands and Hampshire. Wiltshire and across to Wales. In Kent, Automobile Association parrots reported visibility down to 15 yards.

Police reported that drivers were persistently ignoring speed restrictions on motorways. A Kent police officer said: "It seems they never learn. We can only pray there will not be a massive pile-up."

In London the AA reported that in central areas only one motorist in three was using headlights.

Forecast, page 2
Photograph, page 3

Fast asleep

Premier resigns in Norway

Oslo, Jan 30.—Mr Odvar Nordli, the Norwegian Prime Minister, resigned today after five years in office because of health reasons.

The ruling Social Democratic party is to meet on Tuesday to discuss the successor.—Agence France Presse.

Indecency Bill given its second reading

The Indecent Displays Bill, a private member's Bill presented by Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove, was given an unopposed second reading in the House of Commons. The legislation aimed at securing greater control over the display of offensive material, was promised the Government's assistance in its progress through Parliament.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said that the Government supported the broad objectives of the Bill.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Private cash talks on BR electrification

A report recommends spending £1,000m on electrifying most main railway lines over the next 20 years. British Rail is holding talks with private companies and bankers with a view to private sector financing of much of the equipment for lease to the railways. The scheme would double the amount of electrified track.

Page 2

Zimbabwe attack on British aid policy

Britain's aid policy was criticized by Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, Senator Enos Nkala, when he presented a mini-Budget in the House of Assembly. Zimbabwe was "at war with Britain over aid", he said. He would reject any aid package if London insisted on conditions.

Page 4

Redundancy fund rise

With the redundancy fund falling by nearly £20m a month as factories close and companies cut staff, the Government introduced a Bill to increase the amount the fund can borrow from the National Loans Fund from £40m to £300m. Labour MPs took the action as further proof that more shocks are in store as the economic decline continues.

Page 2

Dearer drinks hint

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, hinted that taxes on alcohol and cigarettes would be raised in the March Budget. "Hardly annuals, tobacco and alcohol, have to be adjusted in the light of inflation. There is nothing unusual about that," he said.

Page 17

Monopolies writ

Members of the National Union of Journalists at The Sunday Times are to start legal proceedings to force Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, to refer the proposed purchase of Times Newspapers Ltd by Mr Rupert Murdoch to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Page 2

South African Airways

South African Airways offers First Class passengers to South Africa the opportunity to stretch out full length and sleep in luxurious comfort on superbly designed Stratoliners.

On board our Super Jumbos, Stratoliners make every flight a dream — the back can be adjusted to recline 70° from the vertical position and a foot-rest emerges from beneath the seat.

So after enjoying SAA's gourmet meals, fine wines and a first run movie, you can stretch out and relax while we fly you fast asleep!

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Peter Street, Manchester, 061-834 4436.

HOME NEWS

Private money sought by BR for £1,000m electrification scheme

By Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

A big opportunity for private-sector involvement in the railways will arise with the publication of a joint Department of Transport/British Rail report on electrification next week. It recommends expenditure of up to £1,000m on electrifying most of BR's main lines over the next 20 years, but the Government is unlikely to approve it straight away because it wants more progress on railway productivity and viability, and is reluctant to increase public-sector spending.

As a result, talks are taking place between British Rail, the General Electric Company, British Insulated Callender's Cables and Morgan Grenfell, the bankers, on private financing of a large part of the equipment for lease to British Rail.

A formula has to be found, if the scheme is not to breach public-sector finance limits, for a substantial part of the risk to be genuinely borne by private capital.

If that hurdle can be overcome, the way should be clear

for a huge rolling programme that should see fast electric services, British Rail wants the 150mph advanced passenger train, on main-line routes to Scotland and the North, Wales and the West Country, and East Anglia by the late 1990s.

The joint study looks at four possible programmes of electrification, and favours the biggest and fastest, increasing electrified track from the present 2,500 miles to 5,800, or 52 per cent of the 11,000-mile network.

It would take electrification from London to Aberdeen, Penzance, Holyhead, and Leeds, plus cross-country routes like Birmingham to York, Edinburgh to Glasgow, and Doncaster to Hull and Grimsby.

After completion of the London to Bedford scheme next year, the first section would probably be from Colchester to Norwich and Royston to Cambridge.

On an initial programme of £40m a year for 10 years, the study forecasts a real rate of return of more than 10 per cent, double that required of BR.

South Wales seamen agree to free banana boats

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

Striking merchant seamen in South Wales yesterday agreed to lift their blacking of four banana boats in protest at the appeal from the government of St Vincent, the Windward Islands devastated by Hurricane Allen last summer.

Volunteer crews will man the four vessels, owned by the Geest company and trading from Barry, and their wages will be donated to the West Indies hurricane disaster fund. The company has agreed to give profits from the sailings to that charity.

Mr Musa Nopar, a member of the Cardiff district committee of the National Union of Seamen, said: "It is not the union's intention in taking in-

dustrial action to cause misery and suffering to the people of these islands who rely on the export of bananas.

It is quite clear that they have suffered tremendously in the past two years and this is a gesture to them."

The first vessel to break the blockade of St Vincent will be the 6,000-tonne Geest Tide, which is at present strikebound in Barry docks with a cargo of fertilizer bound for the banana plantations.

The West Indian High Commission made an appeal to NUS leaders asking them to lift the blacking of the Geest line ships on humanitarian grounds.

The seamen's campaign of industrial action, nearing the end of its third week, is to continue elsewhere unabated.

Jobless level forces redundancy fund rise

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

With the Redundancy Fund falling at the rate of nearly £20m a month as factory closures increase and more firms reduce their labour force, the Government yesterday introduced a Bill to increase the amount the fund can borrow from the National Loans Fund from the present £40m to £300m.

Of the new total, £200m can be borrowed with Treasury consent and the remaining £100m with parliamentary approval.

Labour MPs took the Government's action as further confirmation that more shocks are in store in the coming months as the industrial decline continues.

Ministers said yesterday that when public spending estimates were considered in November and December an increased figure was allowed for benefits resulting from industrial closures, but that had proved to be an underestimate.

Mr Eric Varley, MP for Chesterfield and chief opposition spokesman on employment, said last night: "It does not surprise me that the Government had to come forward with this measure. It is a sad commentary on the plight of British industry and confirms what all of us really know, that the employment position is going to deteriorate even further."

Mr Varley said it was costing the state about £5,000 a year to keep a married couple with two children at school in benefits.

Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Melton, addressing Conservative women in his constituency yesterday, said he hoped there would be further significant and early cuts in the minimum leading rate, and that some tax concessions would be made to business to help employment prospects.

"If unemployment continues to rise sharply, the soaring cost of the benefits payable to the jobless will more than cancel out the cuts in government spending," he said.

The Redundancy Fund is financed by an allocation from employers' National Insurance contributions, which spreads part of the cost of making employees redundant over industry in general. It is used to pay rebates to employers who make statutory redundancy payments.

When an employer is insolvent both redundancy payments and statutory redundancy payments are paid direct from the fund. Employers who make redundancy payments above the statutory minimum bear the additional cost in full from their own resources.

The Government explained that the Bill was necessary because of the recent sharp drop in the surplus left in the fund. That has been caused mainly by the increased number of redundancies in recent months.

During 1980, £490m was paid out in statutory redundancy payments to 491,000 employees. The average payment was thus almost £1,000. The share paid from the fund was £242m.

At the end of the year the fund stood at £69m and is now falling at the rate of nearly £20m a month. Thus the present borrowing limit was likely to be exceeded in the next few months.

Bombing exposes incompatibility between security and freedom to shop

Ulster town is faced with an old dilemma

From Craig Seton

Portadown

A few hours after Portadown shoppers discussed with the police the danger to security posed by shoppers' unattended cars, a stolen red Corina containing a 400lb bomb blew up, shattering dozens of shops, offices, and flats in the town centre and causing damage estimated at £3m.

That was on Monday and it was the Provisional IRA's biggest single attack on Portadown. It is about two years since guarded security barriers around the town centre, which kept out all but delivery vehicles, were reopened.

It is an offence under Northern Ireland's emergency provisions for drivers to leave vehicles unattended in con-

trolled zones, such as the centre of Portadown, but on Monday evening, shortly before the explosion, a witness counted six unoccupied cars within a few yards and others said such carelessness had been common for months.

Any lowering in the general level of violence in the province brings the temptation to towns such as Portadown to reduce some of the stricter security measures. Now Portadown once again faces a familiar dilemma: how to make shopping and business safe but as easy as possible without issuing an open invitation to the bombers.

Mr George Johnston, a Portadown jeweller, who is president of the Chamber of Trade, insisted yesterday that despite

Monday's devastation, which injured 15 people, most traders still did not want to have the security barriers reinstated because of the damage that would do to trade.

The hard-pressed police had already started to take measures against offenders when the security danger posed by unattended vehicles was discussed by the chamber at its regular meeting with the police on Monday.

Mr Johnston said: "You always learn from these incidents but you cannot have a total clampdown. You must have vigilance, but not so tight that you frighten away the customers."

Nearly £370m in compensation has been paid in Northern Ireland for loss or damage to

property in 12 years, but the business community is convinced that the number of terrorist bombings is declining.

The IRA exploded six bombs on Monday night, but in some quarters there is a feeling that the campaign was an aberration: "the Provisionals, such people say, were using up explosives, they had stored ready for a big operation planned to coincide with the death of the H-block hunger strikers. Once the hunger strike ended they had to get rid of the store of explosives quickly."

Belfast has had security gates since 1972 and the Chamber of Trade there said that, unlike many of the country towns, traders in the city's shopping centre wanted them retained.

Manchester seals its pillar boxes

From John Charters

Manchester

Although the postal workers' dispute in London was settled yesterday morning, a separate dispute involving 2,900 postal workers in Manchester continued to have serious effects on commerce and industry.

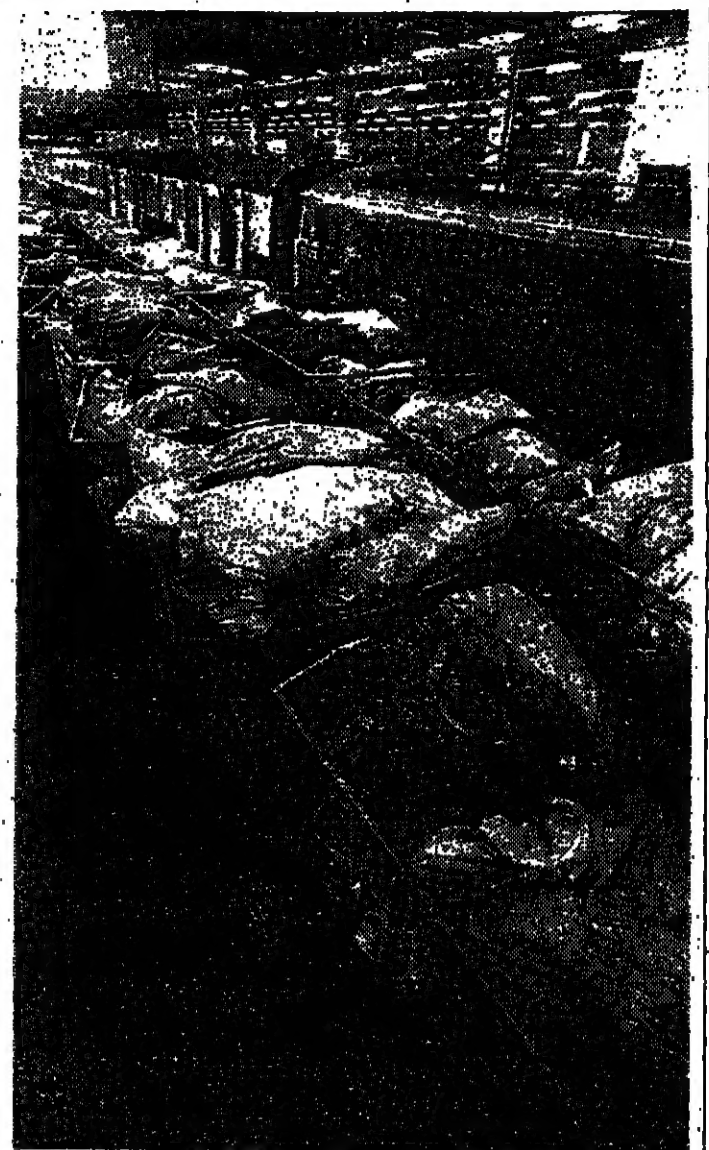
All collections and deliveries of mail were stopped throughout the city of Manchester, many post boxes being sealed up. Parcel deliveries and collections were suspended for the fifth day in succession throughout the counties of Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Cheshire.

Apart from the serious effect on business, the payment of pensions was made difficult, since postal workers who deliver cash to post offices and sub-post offices joined the unofficial strike.

Some managers of sub-post-offices were collecting cheques and cashing them at commercial banks in order to give pensioners cash for the weekend.

Negotiations that broke down early yesterday morning in Manchester, after 24 hours of talks, were tentatively resumed in London yesterday between national representatives of the Post Office and the Union of Communication Workers.

The Manchester dispute arose after the North-Western Postal Board tried to apply some cost-effective rules in its St Andrew's Street office. According to the board, most of the proposed new rules were intended only to ensure that payments were not made any longer for time which was not being worked.



Trucks of mail waiting to be handled at Euston station yesterday, after the London postal dispute ended.

Labour dissidents told to decide

By Michael Hatfield

Political Reporter

Labour's social democrat dissidents were last night told they should make up their minds whether they wanted to stay inside the party.

The challenge came from Mr Neil Kinnock, opposition spokesman for education and a member of the party's national executive committee.

Mr Kinnock said Council for Social Democracy members were welcome to stay and put their arguments inside the party or outside to go and make their attacks from outside.

But he said: "They cannot

retain any credibility or claim any integrity if they prolong their public agonising, taunts and threats in such a way as to deliberately inflict harm on the party which has given them office, opportunity and importance and not a little affection."

Mr Kinnock, who was speaking in Birkenhead, added: "Renouncing a political allegiance is a defensible political act. Making a meal of the hand that fed them is indefensible political cowardly."

His comments came last night after Mrs Shirley Williams let it be known that the shadow cabinet's determination to fight the special conference decision

on the voting formula for electing the leader was not the kind of miracle she had been hoping for. The social democrats believe it does not go far enough to meet their demands.

Mr Kinnock said it was clear that the Labour Party would not deprive people of membership unless and until they clearly showed they intended to oppose official Labour candidates in elections.

He said: "We will not, therefore, respond to the hope of assured ministries and egotists to turn their voluntary departure into political martyrdom. They will have to decide whether to make an exit."

Parents died in fire started by their sons

From Our Correspondent

Whitehaven

Four young brothers with a fascination for fire started a blaze that destroyed their council house and caused the deaths of five members of their family.

At an inquest at Whitehaven yesterday, Mr Adrian Walker, the West Cumbria coroner, said: "This is a terrible story of a loving family virtually wiped out, leaving four little boys. They lost their parents, their grandmother, and their baby brother and sister."

Nine days before Christmas the boys, all under eight, sneaked downstairs to look at their presents. In the living room they started lighting pieces of paper from the embers of a coal fire and dropped burning paper.

The five who died in the house at Crossdale Crescent, Whitehaven, were Robert Benson, aged 29, a bricklayer, his wife, Elizabeth, aged 26, her mother, Mrs. Rose Fawcett, aged 63, Carl Benson, aged one year, and Lisa Benson, aged four months.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

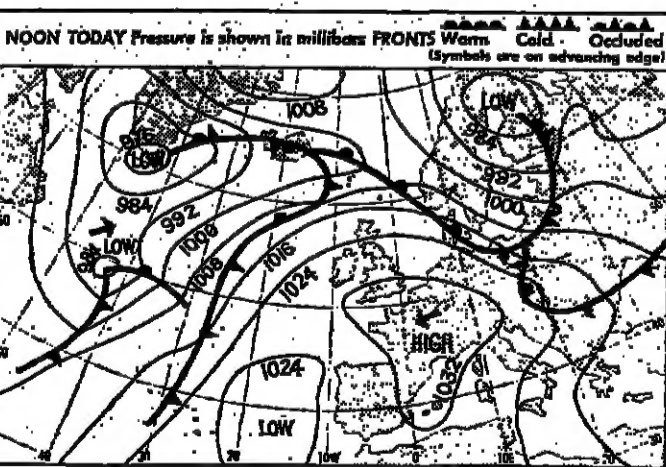
Trial for former BBC employee

Peter Shepherd, aged 55, of Oakwood Court, West Kensington, former head of the BBC costumes department, was committed on unconditional bail by Marylebone magistrates' London, yesterday for trial at Knightsbridge Crown Court accused of stealing clothing valued at £411 from the corporation last year.

Driver banned for life

Mr Wallace Jeffery, aged 51, of Monkscomb Way, Brighton, who had nine convictions for driving while disqualified, was yesterday banned from driving for life after admitting a similar offence.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today	Sun rises:	Sun sets:	Moon rises:	Moon sets:
	7.41 am	4.48 pm	3.50 am	12.48 pm
New moon:	February 4			
Lighting up:	5.18 pm to 7.09 am			
High water:	London Bridge, 9.55 am, 5.5m; 10.24 pm, 5.5m; Avonmouth, 2.41 am, 3.5m; 3.16 pm, 9.8m; Dover, 7.27 am, 5.3m; 8.13 pm, 5.3m; Hull, 2.18 am, 5.8m; 2.36 pm, 5.9m; Liverpool, 7.36 am, 7.7m; 9.05 pm, 7.7m.			
Low water:	London Bridge, 7.36 am, 3.0m; 10.24 pm, 3.0m; Avonmouth, 1.41 am, 3.0m; 3.16 pm, 9.8m; Dover, 7.27 am, 5.3m; 8.13 pm, 5.3m; Hull, 2.18 am, 5.8m; 2.36 pm, 5.9m; Liverpool, 7.36 am, 7.7m; 9.05 pm, 7.7m.			

Pressure will remain high over the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, SE and central S England: Freezing fog, slowly clearing on most parts with heavy sun; fog patches reforming early evening; wind light and variable; max temp 6°C (43°F).

East Angles, Midlands, E. NW and central S England: Freezing fog, thinning for a time during day with some heavy sunshine; wind SW, light; max temp 3°C to 5°C (37° to 41°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Fog patches early and late, sunny periods; wind S, light; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Today	Sun rises:	Sun sets:	Moon rises:	Moon sets:
	7.39 am	4.50 pm	4.51 am	1.30 pm
New moon:	February 4			
Lighting up:	5.20 pm to 7.8 am			
High water:	London Bridge, 10.59 am, 5.7m; 11.25 pm, 6m; Avonmouth, 4.00 am, 10.2m; 4.30 pm, 10.6m; Dover, 8.29 am, 5.4m; 9.04 pm, 5.6m; Hull, 3.29 am, 6m; 3.57 pm, 6.2m; Liverpool, 8.40 am, 7.7m; 9.05 pm, 7.7m.			
Low water:	London Bridge, 7.36 am, 3.0m; 10.24 pm, 3.0m; Avonmouth, 1.41 am, 3.0m; 3.16 pm, 9.8m; Dover, 7.27 am, 5.3m; 8.13 pm, 5.3m; Hull, 2.18 am, 5.8m; 2.36 pm, 5.9m; Liverpool, 7.36 am, 7.7m; 9.05 pm, 7.7m.			

How soya beans grew into has-beens

By Hugh Clayton

Soya stew, which was once celebrated as one of the greatest innovations of the 1970s, has failed to tempt British families. Two manufacturers who tried to undercut tinned beef stew and mince have withdrawn their products.

Now only curry survives from a range of soya stews that once included goulash and imitation mince. Protein extracted from soya beans was claimed in the mid-1970s to be the answer to rising meat bills in Britain and food shortages in developing countries.

Soya enthusiasts in the grocery industry said that the product had the same texture, appearance and food value as meat at little more than half the price. It would therefore replace meat in the diet and ease international demand for grain by reducing the need to feed livestock.

Cadbury Schweppes considered sponsoring a university chair in soya studies when it launched its meatless steak and mince in 1976. Both products have been withdrawn because they did not sell well enough.

Dalgety Spillers, who abandoned its four tinned soya stews to tinned meat. The company said yesterday that soya products in general acquired a bad reputation because the quality of some was poor.

The lone survivor of the soya stew craze of the 1970s is Danuoya soya curry, supplied by S. Daniels, of London. Its soya range once extended to six products, including soya and kidney for use in pies.

Mr Paul Daniels, managing director, said the curry product survived only because of the excellence of its sauce.

"The market for those products has virtually disappeared," he said.

Soya survives in the mass grocery market as a cheap protein mix to be added in small quantities to real mince, as in imitation bacon garnish, and as an ingredient for instant meal served in plastic pots.

'Panorama' was censored, BBC journalists say

By a Staff Reporter

Journalists at BBC Television were angry last night over what they considered to be censorship by Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, of a Panorama programme about Britain's security services.

Although the BBC vehemently denied the charge, saying that Sir Ian had sent back certain parts of the programme for further work to be done on them, the journalists, represented by a committee meeting at Lime Grove, decided to call a special meeting for next Wednesday when they will be asked to seek a meeting with the director-general.

The BBC also denied yesterday that the Prime Minister had expressed disquiet about certain parts of the programme. The programme would be shown as soon as it was ready, the corporation said.

Mr David Wainwright, Labour MP for Wallasey, North, said yesterday that he intended to raise the matter in the Commons.

Sir Ian last summer accepted the idea for such a programme, later given the title "M15/M16 - The Need to Know". As a Panorama special it was scheduled to last 100 minutes, but no transmission date was fixed.

"The programme was put together and, as is usual with such programmes, it was referred to the director-general who is also editor-in-chief," the BBC said.

He looked at it and removed some material on the ground that it was not authoritative enough and not strongly enough based."

Sir Ian had made it clear he wanted any allegations in the programme "to be firmly attributed. It is nonsense to say Downing Street was involved in any way," the BBC said.

The programme, Sir Ian said, contained references to the Profumo affair, the alleged recruitment of criminals by M16 and alleged plots by the same branch to assassinate Dr. Moussadeq, former Prime Minister of Iran, and Colonel Nasser.

Oxford keeps entrance scholarships

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Oxford colleges have decided by a large majority to retain entrance scholarships and exhibitions, but to examine further whether their number should be significantly reduced.

An Oxford University working party on admissions recommended last October that colleges should consider abolishing all open entrance awards; closed awards have already been effectively abolished. Under the proposed scheme, colleges would still have been able to make awards after the student had spent one or two years at the university.

Entrance awards are given to 35 per cent of each year's intake of undergraduates. The awards are insignificant in financial terms: £60 for a scholarship and £40 for an exhibition. But they carry with them extraordinary prestige, considering their large number, for the student and his school.

Entrance awards are also of great importance in Oxford because of the crucial role they play in the so-called "trumping system", the means by which the brightest students are spread around different colleges rather than being concentrated in certain academically elite colleges, as tends to happen at Cambridge, where no trumping system exists.

At Oxford, a student has to go to the college that offers him an award, even though he may have preferred to go to another college which has offered him a place. Thus a college with a weak group of candidates in a particular subject may trump a good candidate from another college with a stronger field of candidates.

In deciding to keep entrance awards, Oxford has decided to keep its trumping system. It is not the first time that there has been an attempt to abolish entrance awards. It was one of the recommendations of the Robbins report in 1962, nor will it be the last.

Security guard gets 10 years

Vincent McBean, a security guard, of Wallingford, Surrey, who staged a £400,000 raid on his own cash van, was jailed for 10 years yesterday at Newbury Crown Court for robbery and blackmail.

Raymond Fitzpatrick, of Tottenham, and Anthony Smith, of Horley, both north London, were each sentenced to seven years for robbery and four years for blackmail. Mr McBean was jailed for 10 years for dishonestly obtaining £330,000.

Central control of colleges expected by 1983

By Our Education

Correspondent

The Government hopes that the proposed national body to plan and finance higher education in the public sector will be ready to start operation early in 1983. It intends to introduce the necessary legislation at the beginning of the 1982-83 parliamentary session.

Under present proposals, which could be amended, the new body will cover all institutions outside the university sector in England, which have 70 per cent or more of their students on degree and other advanced courses.

On that basis, some 98 institutions would be involved including: 29 polytechnics; 38 other colleges maintained by local authorities; 24 centrally funded voluntary colleges, mostly church-run teacher-training establishments; and seven direct-grant institutions, such as the Cranfield College of Aeronautics and the Royal College of Art.

Nearly 300 other colleges with some, but mostly less than 10 per cent, of students on advanced courses would be left under the control of the local authorities.

Details of the proposals are set out in an internal consultation document, drawn up by officials, and approved by Mr Mark Carlsie, Secretary of State for Education and Science, which is circulating among ministers.

Mr Carlsie says in the document that to allow the present situation to continue, under which 90 local authorities run, in a largely uncoordinated way, higher education courses costing £500m a year, was a recipe for slow starvation through weaker courses and institutions withering away.

The new body will not be

In brief

Bus rescues two from house fire

The driver of a double-deck bus yesterday rescued a mother and child trapped in a bedroom at their home in Robson Road, Norwood, south London, by a fire.

Mr Sydney Evans helped Mrs Joan Parkes and her daughter Jacqueline, aged six, to safety through the emergency window on the top deck.

Man denies murder

David Pagett, aged 31; of Kobery, Birmingham, yesterday denied at Birmingham Crown Court murdering Miss Gill Kimble, aged 17, attempting to murder two policemen and the girl's stepfather; kidnapping Miss Kinchla and her mother and illegally possessing a shotgun. The trial date has been fixed for March 3.

Murder charge remand

Gerard Murray, aged 24, of Belfast, was remanded in custody at Belfast magistrates' court yesterday charged with murdering Corporal Phillip Barker, of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, last Saturday and attempting to murder a woman soldier.

Fewer detainees

The number of people detained in 1980 under the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act was 537, the lowest annual figure since its introduction in 1974, and more than 300 fewer than in the previous year.

Man swallows blade

Laurence Ferguson, aged 28, was taken to hospital yesterday when he swallowed a broken razor blade after being jailed for five years at Glasgow High Court for ill-treating a boy aged two.

Sutcliffe remand

Peter William Sutcliffe, aged 35, was remanded in custody for a further week by Dewsbury magistrates yesterday accused of the murder of Jacqueline Hill, a Leeds University student, last November.

15 flee hotel fire

Two firemen were slightly injured yesterday as 80 fought a blaze at the Queen's Hotel, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland. Fifteen people in the building escaped unhurt.

Gasmen offered 91%

Gas workers are likely to reject a 91 per cent offer made yesterday, a General and Municipal Workers' Union official said last night.

'Sunday Times' journalists seek monopoly writ

By Our Labour Editor

Journalists at The Sunday Times yesterday decided to institute legal proceedings designed to force Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, to refer the proposed purchase of Times Newspapers Ltd by Mr Rupert Murdoch to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Members of the chapel (office branch) of the National Union of Journalists voted overwhelmingly to take steps to challenge at law the Government's refusal of a reference.

An application for a writ of mandamus will be made to the High Court next week, obliging Mr Biffen to give reasons why he declined to refer the sale of The Sunday Times to the commission. An official of the chapel said: "The newspaper is economic, and therefore it was not in the remit of the minister to refuse such a reference."

A writ of mandamus can be applied for to force a minister or other authority to fulfill a duty laid down by law. It is necessary for the applicant to prove that there was a positive legal duty on the authority to do something which he had not done.

The move comes at a critical stage in the negotiations between executives of News International Ltd, Mr Murdoch's

United Kingdom publishing company, and printing union leaders on agreements to publish The Times, its supplements and The Sunday Times after March 14, when the Thomson Organisation will cease to be responsible for the titles.

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, said that the company was making unrealistic demands for demagoguing in the production and clerical departments.

The unions would try to reach an agreement with the Thomson-imposed deadline of February 12 "if it is humanly possible", but they were not prepared to accept staff cuts of up to 50 per cent that had been demanded by the union said: "The things are going, there is no chance of a deal by that date

How some beans grew into a dispute

HOME NEWS

£54,000 paid by BBC to settle script dispute

Kenneth Gillingham, a BBC and eight writers who aimed that the book *The Plague* was based on their television script, has been awarded the payment to the value of £54,000 by the BBC.

The publication of the book by BBC Publications was timed to coincide with the television series which was first broadcast in 1973 and repeated the following year. Both the Society of Authors and the Writers' Guild of Great Britain took action on behalf of the writers and a long period of litigation followed after the BBC failed to settle the matter.

Last March, three years after the issue of a writ by the Society and the Guild claiming infringement of copyright, the BBC and Mr Wilcox, who had filed a defence denying the claim, conceded that copyright had been infringed.

Each of the writers, one of whom, Mr Ian Thorpe, has since died, has received £5,334 in respect of each script and further sums of £3,650 each have been paid in two instalments. Mr Ian Thorpe, who wrote the television script, and Miss Rosemary Anne Sisson (Mary Ingleby) in respect of claims of infringement of copyright.

Mr Thorpe wrote the *Plague* play; the others are Paul and Lesley (Christopher Columbus and H. M. Stanley); Robert Walmsley (Burke and Willis); and Jeddiah Smith; David Lowthion (C. M. Dougherty) and Raymond Innes (Captain Cook).

The amounts awarded were described in a joint statement yesterday as "substantially in excess of the royalties which the writers would have received had the BBC had entered into proper publishing contracts permitting the use of television scripts in the compilation of the book."

Mr Wilcox said in a statement last night that he was not blaming the infringement and was not liable to pay the damages.

"The BBC are paying the damages and the costs and all legal bills because it has been their action brought about by their mistake," he said. "It was important, he said, as he made a living as a writer, to have a professional reputation cleared."

He said he had not "lifted" the writers' work but was "impressed" to write the book with research material and television scripts. The BBC had failed to acquire the necessary copyright, something he had acknowledged in a statement made last August.

New High Court judge may be sued for leaving arbitration

By Marcel Borlins
Legal Correspondent

A recently appointed High Court judge may be sued for breach of contract for failing to complete hearing an arbitration.

The Cooperative Wholesale Society is considering taking legal action against Mr Justice Falconer after his decision that his promotion to the High Court bench meant that he could no longer be the arbitrator in a claim brought by the society against an engineering firm at Stockport, Greater Manchester.

When it was announced earlier this month that he was to become a judge, Mr Douglas Falconer, QC, an expert in patents and trade-marks, had spent nearly 10 weeks in hearing evidence on a dispute about the working of a computer-operated automatic grocery

warehouse in Birtley, near Newcastle upon Tyne, for which the engineering contractors were Simon-Carves.

The legal case of preparing for the arbitration, and of the hearing itself, were estimated as being "well into six figures". All that could be lost.

A new arbitrator would have to start from scratch. The claim itself is understood to involve millions of pounds.

It is not clear why Mr Justice Falconer felt he had to withdraw. There are precedents for allowing a senior QC to finish off a complex case before assuming his duties as a judge.

Apparently Mr Justice Falconer reached his decision after consultation with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone. The Lord Chancellor's Department would not comment on the reason for the judge having to abandon

the arbitration, and Mr Justice Falconer, too, declined to comment.

Quite apart from the possibility of a claim, the circumstances of the judge's withdrawal are likely to diminish the reputation of arbitration as a means of settling disputes.

Frequently, senior QCs who are employed as arbitrators are candidates for promotion to the High Court. Potential parties to arbitration will think twice before taking the risk that elevation of the arbitrator to the bench might mean months of work, and many thousands of pounds, wasted.

This particular dispute between the Cooperative Wholesale Society and Simon-Carves has been dogged with bad luck. Before Mr Falconer's appointment, a previous arbitrator had died after hearing some of the preliminary issues raised by the claim.

Police to blame for almost total mistrust of the law by blacks, inquiry says

By Lucy Hodges

An independent inquiry into the police in Lambeth, south London, reported yesterday that police relations with the community were extremely grave.

The investigation was chaired by a QC and crossed party political lines. Its report is mostly made up of testimony submitted to a working party by 275 groups and individuals in the area. Mr Edward Knight, leader of Lambeth council, said it painted a picture of almost total mistrust of the police by the black community.

"If we are to avoid a racial explosion in London like the one last year in Bristol, everyone concerned should take urgent action after reading this report," he said. "And that most certainly includes the police."

The working party, chaired by Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC, was set up by Lambeth council in 1979. It asked the police to cooperate, but Mr Leonard Adams, the local commander, who has now left Lambeth, refused.

The working party says it could therefore make no findings of fact about the truth or otherwise of incidents referred to it. It did, however, make a long list of recommendations, including a proposal that the Special Patrol Group should cease to be used in Lambeth.

It said that community-police relations were so grave because of the nature of the police force and its methods. "At the moment the police are not controlled by the community or

seen as part of it, and therefore ideas like 'beat police' and local 'cop shops' are superficial technical changes as capable of abuse as any other."

It could not recommend watchdog committees or liaison committees as methods of democratic control because they were not effective and had not changed police attitudes. But limited improvement could come from a greater respect for civil liberties.

It recommended no increase in police powers and said that the judges' Rules should be given the force of law. The Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure made a similar recommendation recently. Any one who was arrested should be told of his right to silence and his right to see a solicitor.

When people were stopped and searched by the police, it should always be done courteously, with minimum interference and proper explanation, the report said.

Mr Knight said yesterday that early legislation should be introduced to make the police accountable. The unique position of the Metropolitan Police, which were answerable only to the Home Secretary, was intolerable. They should be under the control of the GLC.

The Metropolitan Police declined to comment yesterday on the report. They referred to Mr Adams' reasons for refusing to cooperate with the inquiry. In a letter to the working party he said he did not think it would produce an impartial report and that his views on police-community relations were well known.

Government offer on citizenship

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office is prepared to discuss some form of appeal against the refusal of naturalisation and registration under the Government's new British Nationality Bill.

Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, in a reply yesterday to the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Hume, said there were serious difficulties about introducing an appeal system. Cardinal Hume had written to Mr Whitelaw on behalf of the archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales criticising the Bill.

Mr Whitelaw accepted that people had strong views that there ought to be a right of appeal. But if such a right meant that the criteria for naturalisation were narrowed to such matters as lack of a criminal record and financial solvency, "it seems inevitable that people would get naturalized whom the public would consider unsuitable."

Cardinal Hume had listed points where a statement by the Home Secretary would be of value to any potential applicant. The fact is that the Bill gives everyone an equal opportunity to acquire citizenship, regardless of racial origin.

WEST EUROPE

Bonn hails Reagan consultation pledge

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Jan 30

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today welcomed Mr Alexander Haig's statement on United States foreign policy and, in particular, his repeated assurance that President Reagan will consult his European allies more.

"That is very important. It means that the Government in Washington is opening itself to influence from its European allies and also to our influence," he said.

The Chancellor, speaking in the Bundestag, also attached great importance to Mr Haig's statement that the United States would keep up the "Salt process" (efforts to limit strategic arms), his comments on arms control in Europe and negotiations to reduce the danger of a nuclear war.

He was clearly underlining that the benefit of his restless left-wing MPs, who have been sniping at his and NATO's defence and arms control policies.

Herr Schmidt made it clear that he would keep the United States to its commitment—laid down in last December's Nato decision on modernizing medium-range nuclear missiles—to negotiate with the Soviet Union on cutting down the numbers of such missiles.

"This obligation... must be maintained, German influence and European influence in this must be maintained," he said.

Doubts over choice of Suárez successor

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Jan 30

King Juan Carlos began at the Cortes royal palace this afternoon the process of consulting leaders of the Spanish political parties to find a new Prime Minister after the sudden departure of Señor Adolfo Suárez.

The first caller was Señor Suárez himself who proposed Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the deputy Prime Minister responsible for economic affairs, chosen by his party earlier today, as his candidate for the post.

He was followed by Señor Felipe González, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the largest opposition group in Parliament.

This is the first time there has been a change of Prime Ministers under Spain's democratic constitution of 1978 and everything is being done, even the King's wish, to give the country the impression of the utmost constitutional normality.

After a meeting which went on for more than six hours the ruling centre Democratic Union (UCD) led until yesterday by Señor Suárez, announced just before dawn that its national executives had nominated Señor Calvo Sotelo.

A tense and somewhat confused atmosphere continues to prevail in the UCD. Those in the party who oppose Señor Suárez's resignation were today showing reservations about the party choice.

The critics, chiefly Christian Democrats and the liberals on the right of the party, left the meeting of the executive in the

early hours before the announcement of a candidate.

They were understood to be wanting to attach conditions as the price of their support in Parliament for Señor Calvo Sotelo.

It is already obvious the UCD will face difficulties before the Cortes over the precise programme including a controversial issue such as divorce. The UCD at present musters only 165 deputies in the 350-seat house and needs the support of small regional groups.

Señor Landelino Lavilla, Speaker of the Cortes and leader of the Suárez critics, called a meeting this evening of the party's parliamentary leadership. The Suárez opponents' tactic is to keep delaying the choice of a successor.

As speculation in the press continues that some elements of the armed forces had indicated that Señor Suárez had to go, the Defence Ministry has twice in the past 24 hours denied any interference or that any generals have been involved in unscheduled meetings in Madrid. The ministry spokesman said: "This is a political crisis, not a national emergency."

Both the Socialist and Communist Party leaders have publicly said the departure of Señor Suárez has been due to events in his own party.

The Madrid *Diario 16* today headlined the resignation news "Suárez throws in the towel" and it is clear this exactly fits the mood of many ordinary Spaniards who expect that a statesman does not leave without a full explanation.

Leading article, page 13

Basques kidnap engineer in nuclear protest

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Jan 30

Basque separatists kept up their campaign of violence against the construction of a nuclear power plant near Bilbao by kidnapping an engineer employed by the company which is building the nuclear station. They also set off a bomb which killed a man at an electric transformer site.

The explosion, at Tudela, near Pamplona, took place at about midnight, causing a temporary blackout in the area. The body of an unidentified man, suspected of being one of the bombers from the outlawed secessionist organization ETA, was found after the blast.

The engineer, Señor José María Ryan, employed by the Iberduero Electric Company, was on his way last night from Lemona, where the nuclear plant is being built, to his home near Bilbao when the Basque extremists took him prisoner.

Soon afterwards, an anonymous telephone caller told a reporter at a Bilbao newspaper that Señor Ryan was being held by the ETA. He was the twenty-ninth person to be kidnapped by the ETA since 1970.

Meanwhile, doubts persist about whether another kidnapped man is in the hands of the ETA or of common criminals. He is Señor Luis Suárez, a wealthy industrialist who was hustled out of his office at one of his factories in Alcala, near Valencia, 17 days ago by a group of hooded gunmen.

Señor Suárez's family in Valencia said through a spokesman that they think an anonymous telephone call to a newspaper in the Basque country yesterday, claiming that he is in the hands of the ETA, was a hoax.

The spokesman recalled that the Basque secessionist organization denied soon after the kidnapping that it was responsible. Police, however, did not rule out the possibility that the ETA might have a hand in the kidnapping of Señor Suárez, the man who paid the highest personal income tax in the country last year.

Caravan family found dead in ski resort

From Harry Debelius
Innsbruck, Jan 30

A Royal Air Force officer, his wife and their two children died of carbon monoxide poisoning in their iced-up holiday caravan at the ski resort of Waidring near here four days ago, Austrian police said today.

They identified the dead as Adrian John Ray, aged 32, his wife Brenda, aged 30, and their children John, aged five, and Mark, aged three, from Cheshire, Cheshire.—Reuter.

Dutch arms sale assurance

From Our Correspondent
The Hague, Jan 30

Apparent shaken by the severity of Beijing's reaction to the proposed sale of two submarines to Taiwan, the Dutch Government assured Parliament last night that it will permit no further arms sales to Taiwan.

Mr Andries van Agt, the Prime Minister, said, however, that the Government would not withdraw the export licence already promised to the Rijn-Schelde-Vereeniging shipyard in Rotterdam which is negotiating with Taipei over the submarine order.

It was the second full-fledged debate held in the Lower House on the submarine issue. Last month the Government decision to allow the sale was approved

In brief

300 youths riot in West Berlin

Berlin, Jan 30.—Three hundred youths caused damage, estimated at £200,000 here during seven hours of rioting.

The demonstrators, who were protesting about the sentencing of a student for taking part in another riot last month, overturned vehicles, started three fires, erected barricades, and broke windows in 59 banks and other buildings, police reported. Eight demonstrators were detained.

Anne Frank diary

Amsterdam, Jan 30.—The diary of Anne Frank, describing the experiences of a Jewish girl who hid from the Nazis during the Second World War, will be published in full at the end of next year. Her father, Otto, had edited the present published version to cut out passages he considered too "personal" on Anne's relations with her mother, her friends and her own intimate thoughts. Mr Frank died last August.

Journalists released

Rome, Jan 30.—Two Italian journalists, who have been charged with abetting the Red Brigades terrorist organization, have been released from jail pending further investigation. The journalists, who work for the weekly *L'Espresso* magazine, were arrested on New Year's Eve.

Papal post filled

Rome, Jan 30.—The Pope has appointed Cardinal Giuseppe Caprio to be head of the Holy See's prefecture for economic affairs. The post has been vacant since the death on Boxing Day of Cardinal Egidio Vagnozzi.

Palais de Justice bomb

Paris, Jan 30.—A time bomb went off just before midnight last night in the main hall of the Palais de Justice, causing considerable damage but injuring no one. It is believed to be the work of Corsican nationalists.

Thatcher trip

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will visit The Netherlands next Friday, at the invitation of Queen Beatrix. Downing Street spokesman said. She will have talks with Mr van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister, in The Hague.

'Sprayer of Zurich' fails to turn up at trial

Zurich, Jan 30.—The "sprayer of Zurich", who decorated the city's barest and dreariest walls with graffiti in the dark of night for two years, failed to show up today when the Zurich District Court tried him on charges of damaging property.

Mr Harald Naegeli, a psychologist, aged 42, had angered councillors and proprietors by spraying stylized designs of fish and human figures on concrete walls of churches, hotels and official buildings, almost every night until he was caught doing so in June, 1979.

He told police at the time his designs, 1,500 in all, were to be seen as his message to society. Through his lawyer he told the court today his graffiti were of importance for the history of culture, and that the charges against him nothing but "proof of spiritual bankruptcy."

Because Zurich law allows no public trial in the absence of the accused, the court ordered some 60 spectators, most of them Swiss and foreign reporters, to leave and continued proceedings.

The prosecution had asked for a suspended sentence of six months in prison and 200,000 francs (about £51,000) to cover the costs of removing his designs. Because of his absence in court Mr Naegeli remained faceless. While photographs of his graffiti were shown in newspapers and magazines in all over Europe in summer 1979, no picture of him has ever been published.

Wildlife house owners were angered, art-critics were intrigued by the style of Mr Naegeli's designs.—AP.



Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, making a forceful point in the Bundestag.

Earlier in comments directed at his left-wing critics he emphasized that the decision or one part of it in the present world situation, questions the alliance itself."

The Chancellor welcomed the absence of any declaration by Mr Haig that the United States intended to aim at military superiority over the Soviet Union.

He said he would have no reservations about the Americans aiming to be "second to none" but he would have considerable misgivings about them aiming to be "superior to everyone else."

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Herr Gerhard Kosa, one of 21 survivors of the North Sea collision between two ships, in hospital yesterday.

Reign of terror' killer is sent to prison for life

A killer who was said to have

led a reign of terror in Surrey sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment for killing a 14-year-old girl.

Sentencing Kenneth Kirton, 32, the Central Criminal Court judge Mickin, QC, the Recorder of London, told him: "You present a continuing terrible danger to the public and particularly young and pretty girls."

Mr Kirton, aged 32, a horticulturist of Parkhurst Fields, near Hindhead, Surrey, denied murder but admitted

the manslaughter through diminished responsibility of Clare Hutchinson.

He also admitted attacks on two other girls in the same area near Farnham, Surrey.

Mr John Marriage, QC, for the prosecution, told the court that Mr Kirton had snatched the girl as she walked to school last June, drove her to a wood and strangled her after trying to have sexual intercourse.

Clare Hutchinson, of Dene Walk, Farnham, had been reported missing and a search was under way when Mr Kirton attacked another girl, Jacqueline Glaysher, aged 16.

Contempt ruling reserved

After three days of legal

argument, the Court of Appeal reserved judgment on an appeal by Miss Harriet Arman, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties. She was contesting a ruling that she committed a serious contempt of court by allowing a journalist to see Home Office documents that had been read in open court.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said it was an important case and the court would take time to consider its decision.

The contempt ruling was made in the High Court last November by Mr Justice Park. He said that, because the Home Office believed Miss Arman had acted in good faith, he would impose no penalty on her.

Continued from page 1 he would not say whether this would be a call for a strike.

The indications last night were that with output bonuses at Longbridge now reflecting the record production of Minis, Minis, and Allegros achieved over the past three weeks further strike action is unlikely. Longbridge workers received an extra £12 last week

Life and leisure: A growing pastime

Allotment fever cools, but more land still needed

By Cyril Bainbridge

There are signs that the great allotment boom, which reached a peak in 1977 when the price of potatoes soared to 20p a pound, is over. Waiting lists are shorter and the turnover rate in ownership has quickened. Gardening, the joy of working in harmony with nature, remains for thousands, nevertheless, the finest leisure pursuit.

The allotment scene has changed in the last few years. Much of the cloth-crop image has gone, and alongside the potatoes and turnips are sprouting more exotic varieties of vegetable. The average age of allotment holders is fewer, too, at 45.

There have even been attempts to change the name of allotment holders to leisure gardeners, although anyone who has toiled with spade and hoe on hard clay soil will note a certain ambiguity in that title.

Allotments are run by local authorities each in its own way. That, according to Mr John Farmer, secretary of the National Society of Leisure Gardeners, is one of the difficulties.

"To get a unified movement is very difficult," he said. "If there was a national policy, backed by some government grant aid, we could really get on. As we did in the Dig for Victory era, get a national effort going."

Decentralization makes statistics difficult, but it is certain that there is not enough land available for all those who seek a garden plot as a peaceful refuge on which they can turn a spade to offset inflation.

"We are most concerned with the present rate of unemployment and we are about to approach the Department of the Environment asking for more land to be provided," Mr Farmer said. "There are waiting lists everywhere and we calculate that in some areas some people could wait 20 years unless more land is made available."

Demand, however, is showing signs of slackening. At Bristol, for instance, the waiting list, which reached 3,000 in 1977, is down to about 1,000. The city has about 4,500 plots to let; changes in lettings have risen from about 500 a year to 900.

The amount of land given over to cultivation as allotments in Britain has fallen, while the number of would-be gardeners has increased. In 1969 there were about 560,000 allotments in the country, covering 60,000 acres; by 1977 the number had declined to 498,000 covering 50,000 acres.

It is estimated there are about 120,000 people on waiting lists, although surveys have shown that there is much derelict land in towns and cities that

OVERSEAS

Zimbabwe may reject aid package if British insist on terms

From Stephen Taylor Salisbury, Jan 30

Senator Enos Nkala, the Zimbabwean Minister of Finance, made a scathing attack on Britain's aid policy in the House of Assembly today shortly after announcing a mini-budget introducing tax increases.

Senator Nkala, the most outspoken member of the Cabinet since the dismissal of Mr Edgar Tekere earlier this month, said Zimbabwe was "at war with Britain over aid" and suggested that donor countries should tailor their budgets to meet Zimbabwe's needs.

White Zimbabwean ministers have expressed considerable disappointment recently with the grants made since independence in the light of expectations after the Lancaster House agreement, Senator Nkala's speech marked a new level of frustration.

He said that negotiators for the nationalist side at Lancaster House had felt able to agree to the proposals only on being assured that financial support for the land reform programme would be readily available.

"It was understood by us that this support would be in grant form," he said.

The British offer of £75m over three years, which was to have comprised a grant of £27m and a loan of £48m, has been the subject of recent negotiations and Britain has increased the grant offer to £47m with the remaining £28m to be a loan.

Senator Nkala said: "I reject this as still unacceptable." Later he added: "Either they take all of this money and get out of here or they give us all."

He said that negotiators for the nationalist side at Lancaster House had felt able to agree to the proposals only on being assured that financial support for the land reform programme would be readily available.

"It was understood by us that this support would be in grant form," he said.

The takeover of the Argus Company's 45 per cent holding in Zimbabwe Newspapers (1980) was announced on January 3 by Dr Nathan Sibiya, the Minister of Information, who

The Government had faced enormous problems when it took office and had a right to expect greater generosity from Britain, which could not discharge its responsibilities "with the meagre aid now suggested".

He said: "The aid donors, specifically Britain and America, know that we cannot embark on the huge land programme without greater aid to help us meet the constant obligations regarding compensation."

The minister said donor countries would have "one last opportunity" to show their good faith at the donors' conference here late in March.

Zimbabwe's needs, he said, "have priority over their own national problems and plans". Only by fulfilling those needs would Africa have confidence in the sincerity of the developed world.

The mini-budget announced by Mr Nkala increased the surcharge on income tax by 5 per cent, abolished the 15 per cent investment allowance and increased the tax on alcohol and tobacco.

Whitehall surprise: Mr Nkala's adverse comments on British aid caused surprise in Whitehall last night where it was felt that the British contribution to the new state had been quite handsome (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

In addition to the aid package, Britain is continuing training grants to Zimbabwe students to the tune of £11m and is giving military aid worth £3m. Of the debts of the previous Zimbabwe regime, £33m has been rescheduled and £22m written off.

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Washington delivers harsh sermon on Soviet actions

From David Cross Washington, Jan 30

It has been a bad week for the Soviet Union in Washington. First, Mr Alexander Haig, the new Secretary of State, accused Moscow of aiding and abetting international terrorism. Then President Reagan himself accused the Russians of lying and cheating.

But the final straw was the treatment afforded to Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington. When he arrived in his limousine at the State Department for his first audience with Mr Haig late yesterday he discovered that one of his most significant privileges had been withdrawn.

During the past two administrations, Mr Dobrynin, who has been Moscow's representative here for nearly 20 years, has been allowed to enter the State Department through the garage in the basement. This enabled him to avoid both the discomfort of sudden temperature changes and possible harassment by reporters lurking around.

But when his chauffeur tried

to drive down the ramp to the basement yesterday he was stopped by an irate guard and forced to back out. "It is normal practice for all ambassadors calling at the State Department to enter the building via the diplomatic entrance," a spokesman for Mr Haig explained.

"We had notified the Soviet Embassy that Ambassador Dobrynin would be met there, so no arrangements were made to allow his car into the basement," he added. Mr Dobrynin, himself, made light of the incident. On his way out of the department when he was asked whether he was impressed with the Administration's new style he responded: "Yes, I'm impressed, adding that there was 'no problem'."

It was not immediately clear why Mr Dobrynin had called at the State Department, but it was thought that he might be carrying a response from Moscow to an American warning that a Russian invasion of Poland would have a long-lasting impact on relations between Washington and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Ambassador might

also have responded to protests from Mr Haig about recent Soviet press statements claiming that Washington was using the end of the hostage crisis as an excuse for invading Iran.

At the regular State Department briefing yesterday, a spokesman for Mr Haig explained that this sort of "propaganda" statement by the Soviet media was one of the points Mr Haig had in mind when he accused Moscow of fostering international terrorism.

At his first press conference since taking office, Mr Haig promised to make the fight against terrorism one of the main priorities of the new Administration's foreign policy.

The spokesman then ticked off a list of five different types of Soviet action which the new Administration considered to be an illustration of Soviet involvement in terrorism.

They were: the provision of Russian financial support, training and arms for groups like the Palestinian Liberation Organization; use of surrogates like the Cubans and Libyans to provide similar assistance for terrorist groups; propaganda and material support for so-

called "national liberation movements" like the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador; the use of propaganda to foment distrust for the United States, for example, during the long hostage crisis in Iran; and general Soviet advocacy of armed struggle as a solution to regional problems, for example, in Namibia.

The spokesman explained that Soviet actions of this kind would have an important bearing on the Administration's attitude to the future course of Soviet-American relations. "This Administration very clearly is going to take into consideration the entire gamut of Soviet behaviour," the spokesman said. "We are not going to have selective defence."

This clear break with the East-West policy of the Carter Administration was enunciated even more clearly by the President during his first television press conference here yesterday. "I happen to believe that you can't do it at a table and just negotiate that (a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union) unless you take into account all the other things that are going on," he said.

He also made it clear that his

other words, I believe in linkage", Mr Reagan said.

The President also used some of the harshest words used by an American president in recent years to denounce the behaviour of the Soviet Union. "So far détente has been a one-way street the Soviet Union has used to pursue its own aims", Mr Reagan said.

"I know of no leader of the Soviet Union, since the revolution and including the present leadership, that has not more than once repeated in the various communist conferences they hold, their determination that their goal must be the promotion of world revolution and a one-world socialist or communist state," he said.

"Now as long as they do that and as long as they, at the same time, have openly and publicly declared that the only morality they recognize is what further their cause: meaning they reserve the right to commit any crime: no lie to cheat, in order to obtain their ends... I think when you do business with them, at a détente—would you keep that in mind?", he concluded.

He also made it clear that his

Administration was in no hurry to conclude a new strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT) with Moscow. Although he was willing to begin discussions, the United States should start negotiating on the basis of trying to effect an actual reduction in the numbers of nuclear weapons.

He was opposed to the ratification of the SALT 2 agreement negotiated by the previous administration because it permitted a continued build-up of strategic nuclear weapons on both sides and authorized the Soviet Union, in particular, to embark upon "an immediate increase in large numbers" of its warheads.

For those who had followed closely the words of the new President during the recent election campaign, his tough utterances yesterday came as no great surprise. But the fact that he has toned down his views on the Soviet Union not one iota since assuming office must, at the very least, be causing some discomfort among members of the Politburo.

Leading article, page 13

Trustees appointed to run Salisbury newspapers

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Jan 30

The board of trustees who will take over the running of the press in Zimbabwe was named here today and presented to President Banda, who described them as "distinguished Zimbabweans of the highest calibre".

The trustees include a doctor, a businessman, a lawyer, and the wife of a former prime minister of Southern Rhodesia, and appear to fulfil the pledge made by the Government that those appointed to take over the South African-controlled holding in Zimbabwe's five main newspapers would have no political affiliations.

However, trustees' responsibilities have not been made clear. Dr Davidson Sadza, the chairman of the trust and a Salisbury doctor, said he did not know whether it would be empowered to appoint the new editors of the papers. He saw the trust's duties as mainly financial.

The takeover of the Argus Company's 45 per cent holding in Zimbabwe Newspapers (1980) was announced on January 3 by Dr Nathan Sibiya, the Minister of Information, who

claimed that under South African influence the newspapers had been responsible for misrepresentations and distortions. He said that the present editors would be replaced by journalists with experience of African nationalist politics.

The members of the trust include Mrs Grace Todd, the wife of Senator Garfield Todd, a former prime minister who campaigned for black political rights in the 1960s and was detained by the Smith regime, and Professor Walter Kamba, principal-designate of the University of Zimbabwe.

Mr John Ellis, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, is to be the vice-chairman.

President Banda said he hoped the trust would "project the utmost impartiality and objectivity". Under the trust, there would be room for press criticism of the Government.

The daily administration of the trust will be handled by Mr Robert Mandevu, who represented Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party in Swaziland during the bush war, and Mr Alan Wateridge, former editor of the *Zambia Daily Mail*.



The deaths of 1,181 elephants provided this array of 12 tons of illegal ivory found in Sudan on board a ship at Port Sudan.

Rethink on British aid policy

By David Spanier Diplomatic Correspondent

An admission that the Government's initial response to the Brandt report "may unintentionally have given a mistaken impression" was made by a Foreign Office minister last night.

The comments are a sign that the Government is now taking a more positive attitude towards aid to the Third World, in the face of widespread criticism of its previous policy.

"I entirely accept that more needs to be done," Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said. "I hope that 1981 will be a year of realistic debate and practical action."

Mr Hurd, who was addressing the Oxford University United Nations Association, said that Britain had felt bound to reduce the official aid programme as a contribution to the general policy on curbing expenditure.

"This is sad because we believe that our British aid programme gives good value for money," Mr Hurd said. Two thirds of the aid went to the poorest countries in the world.

Mr Hurd said that the debate on the Brandt report on ways of helping the Third World had got off to "a rather ragged start" and at the outset there was an attempt "to use the report to rebuke the Government" for its cuts in British aid.

For the Government's part "the matter of fact tone of its memorandum to the Commons Select Committee might have given a mistaken impression", Mr Hurd said. He believed now there was wider understanding of Britain's contribution.

Local forest and game department staffs, backed by all available workers from other government departments, are trying to head the fire off by establishing fire breaks before it reaches the Aberdare National Park forest area. It may have been started by honey hunters smoking out nests of wild bees.

Nairobi, Jan 30.—Fierce fires, fanned by high winds, have destroyed 12,000 acres of moorland at altitudes up to 12,000ft on the Aberdare mountain range north of here.

Ottawa warned on constitution

By George Clark Political Correspondent

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, and the Federal Government were warned by a House of Commons Select Committee yesterday that if they expect Westminster to endorse the revised Canadian constitution now being debated in Ottawa they should seek agreement from the provincial governments.

The committee notes that the legality of the Federal Government's proposals is being challenged in the Canadian courts by six of the 10 provincial governments.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Sarnia and chairman of the committee, emphasized that British MPs did not want to be drawn into Canadian internal political disputes.

"Some people may not realize that it is the duty of the British House of Commons, imposed upon it in 1931, that we should in fact be the guardians of certain aspects of the Canadian constitution until policy on curbing expenditure."

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made easier because we know that there are six provinces against the present proposals; never before has there been more than one."

The select committee suggests that Westminster "in the exercise of its undoubted legal powers" might reasonably consider setting a term of years beyond which the present constitutional position (the need for the British Parliament's endorsement) could not be expected to continue.

Sir Anthony said it was 50 years ago when the British Parliament was asked to continue its trusteeship role in relation to the federal structure of Canada. It would not be for the convenience of Britain or to promote good relations between two Commonwealth countries for the present system to continue for another 50 years.

The British Government and Parliament were free to decide that a particular request from the Federal Government was so out of line with the established constitutional position that Westminster could rightly decline to act on that request.

Sir Anthony Kershaw conceded later that it would be possible for MPs and peers to seek to amend the constitution. In the event that the Canadian Federal Government sent over

proposals which still did not have the consent of six provincial governments it would be open to MPs of all parties to seek to amend the legislation to protect federal rights.

With six out of 10 provinces opposing the federal Government in the courts and two others expressing misgivings, the select committee had to consider whether there was a criterion for measuring whether a request accorded with the wishes of the Canadian people "as a federally structured community".

"We do not think the British Parliament should invent a criterion of its own," the report says. "What is needed is a criterion with a basis in the constitutional history and politics of Canada. Such a criterion seems to us to be available."

For example, a federal request that had the support of the two largest provinces and 50 per cent of the western and 50 per cent of the Atlantic populations would be one that could be said to correspond to the wishes of the Canadian peoples as a whole.

That advice to the Commons will clearly have great importance if Mr Trudeau cannot get the agreement of the provinces.

Israel forces in artillery fire exchange

From Our Correspondent Tel Aviv, Jan 30

United Nations observers in southern Lebanon reported that Israeli forces and Palestinian guerrillas continued exchanging artillery fire today.

Scattered incidents were reported on the eastern flank where shelling started late on Wednesday night as well as on the Mediterranean coastal flank.

Israelis said the Palestinians started the fighting with unprovoked Katyusha rocket barrages at the towns of Kiryat Shmona and Metuliah in Galilee.

Military analysts said the shelling appeared to be an extension of artillery exchanges between the Palestinians and Israel's Lebanese Christian allies under Major Saad Haddad. The Palestine Liberation Organization has claimed Israeli artillery supported the Lebanese forces.

United Nations observers said rockets that hit Kiryat Shmona early today came from Palestinian positions near the twelfth century crusader castle at Beaufort.

No one knows how many astrologers there are in India, although it was estimated at a recent astrology conference in Delhi that there are 300,000. The president of the conference, who is a Cabinet member called for the establishment of a university chair of astrology and an astrologer's seat in the Indian Upper House.

Dr Lokesh Chandra, director of the Indian Institute of Culture, said that Hindus take the view that astrology is one of numerous influences in their lives: "It is something to be taken into account. It does not play a decisive role with most people, but an astrologer's advice is certainly considered when decisions are being arrived at."

In October, when *The Times* was on sale, an Indian seer wrote a letter assuring me of the newspaper's survival. There were, however, conditions: The paper's title should be changed, he said, to "The London Times", and this should be done at the time of the full moon.

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Diplomat defects to West

From Our Correspondent Vienna, Jan 30

A Romanian diplomat and cipher expert in Vienna has defected to the West, it has been announced. He took with him more than 100lb of classified documents.

Mr Florian Rotaru, who is 28, had been in Vienna since 1979 but had planned his defection for five years. It was then that he began to collect copies of the classified information he coded and decoded in Bucharest.

On the day of his defection—November 23 last year—he was the only diplomat in the centre embassy building in the centre of Vienna.

He broke into cupboards, filled cabinets and desks to fill the post sack with files and dossiers.

After smashing a window at the back of the embassy he walked across a car park to freedom.

His defection has been kept secret until now because the Western intelligence services were suspicious of the sheer quantity of material he had brought with him.

When they were convinced that his information was genuine, the Western intelligence services could identify many of the East European agents at work in the West from the dossiers.

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Marcos election idea rejected

From Our Correspondent Manila, Jan 30

Philippine opposition leaders today rejected President Marcos's call for a presidential election this May, saying they did not believe free elections could take place as long as the "apparatus of dictatorship" still exists.

The opposition reiterated its call for a transitional government to clear the air before holding nationwide elections.

Agencia France-Press.

Peru opposes OAS role in conflict with Ecuador

From Our Correspondent Lima, Jan 30

Peru would reject any intervention by the Organisation of American States in its border dispute with Ecuador, Señor Javier Arias Stella, the Foreign Minister, said here last night.

Peru abstained during a vote by the organisation's executive council in Washington. The council approved by 20 votes (with three abstentions) an Ecuadorian request for a Foreign Ministers' meeting to discuss the Peru-Ecuador border incidents, which broke out over the upper Amazon's rich oil deposits.

The meeting will take place in Washington on Monday.

In Quito, Ecuador, a military commander described the border situation as "stationary" after Ecuadorian forces had fought off an attack on the Paquisilla military garrison.

Ecuador has called for negotiations to settle the dispute, which it said was caused by the "military occupation of Ecuadorian territory by Peruvian troops since 1941".

Peru, whose main oilfields are between the Tigris and Corrientes rivers in the north, in territory acquired by its 1941 war with Ecuador, is exploring for oil throughout the frontier region where boundaries Ecuador challenges.

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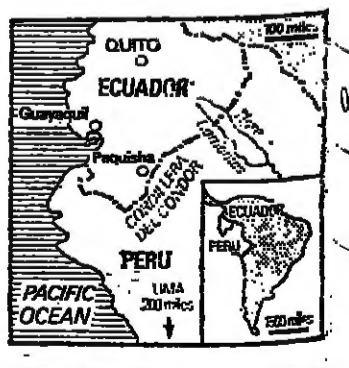
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Ecuador, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, produces approximately 11 million tons of oil annually, and has reserves of about 175 million tons. Peru produces about 10 million tons a year, with reserves of 98 million tons.



In July, 1941, the two countries were involved in a brief bloody war that was overlooked in the French catalyst of the Second World War.

In January, 1942, under pressure from the United States, the neighbours signed the treaty of Rio de Janeiro, and Ecuador ceded more than half its Amazon territories to Peru. In 1955, Ecuador denounced the treaty and has repeatedly expressed its claims to the Amazon lands.

Ecuador, a small agricultural country, has a population of about 7,300,000. It is one of the continent's poorest nations.

Peru, about four times the size of Ecuador and with a population almost double, has one of the best-equipped armies in Latin America. Its aircraft and tanks are French and Soviet made, and its warships come from France, Italy and West Germany.

Despite its mineral wealth, Peru, too, is one of the continent's poorest nations. —Agence France Press.

Saturday Review



The city of beautiful nonsense

The ritzy, rich and swanky have always left

Vogue on display in their drawing

rooms. It has kept them in touch with the

very latest, tip-top high fashion

and, through some classy travel writing,

told them where they might

while away their time. Here, from Vogue

of the Twenties, is Noel Coward

on the Venice Lido and, from the Fifties,

Henry Green on the city.

For a few months in every year, a fierce and relentless sun blazes down upon Venice—wisely, if a trifle superficially, described as "The City of Beautiful Nonsense". Enthusiastic steam launches forge raucously up and down the Grand Canal, causing perspiring tourists to clutch the carved wooden seats of their gondolas as they bounce up and down in the wash and swirl away from slippery green steps at the precise moment that somebody is attempting to get into them. Hordes of earnest women, with pince-nez and Baedekers, rush spiritedly through austere buildings to converge ultimately, wearing expressions of weary triumph, upon the Piazza San Marco, where, for a few brief moments, they relax and consume ices and cyberselves together for renewed onslaughts upon the wistful remnants of further beautiful nonsense. Flocks of unembarrassed

pigeons are photographed incessantly with a charming disregard of social distinctions, perching upon the more vulnerable anatomical points of minor European royalties and self-conscious American matrons, and, all through the long, scorching days, clouds of effusive superlatives are wafted up and over the shrieking domes and spires of what was once the most graceful and dignified city of the world. It is not altogether surprising, therefore, that the wealthy exclusive nucleus of cosmopolitan, self-designated as the "sheik set", migrates with a slightly uncalled-for air of superiority to the Excelsior Hotel on the Lido. Here, for hours on end, the placid shallows of the long-suffering Adriatic are peppered with bobbing and gesticulating figures. There can be but small consolation for it in the knowledge that it is being ravished by the best people—salt water is a notorious leveller of class differences. Every square inch

of fine, powdered sand is churned up by the passing of innumerable toes and dented and depressed by recumbent sun-blistered bodies of various nationalities.

Perhaps the most astonishing deduction to be drawn from the Lido Beach as a pleasure resort is the tragically demoralizing effect that it has upon character. Pensively innocuous people who, during the larger portion of the year, lead useless but well-meaning lives, arrive at the Excelsior with so much as a harsh thought even for their best friends—suffering a little from inevitable traveller's fatigue, following a hot and dusty train journey—and desiring, only peace and hours of languorous tranquility.

Usually, a day or two passes before the first signs of moral degeneration begin to appear in varying forms of irresponsibility—sudden, violent quarrels at bridge or an unreasoning desire to frustrate the most harmless plans suggested by casual acquaintances in the worthy cause of general enjoyment. In the case of more dominant personalities, a few hours are necessary in order to bring forth those treacherous impulses and revoltingly primitive desires, which, if we are to believe Monsieur Gustave Flaubert, are firmly embodied in the most charming natures.

For the benefit of the mercifully uninitiated, it would, perhaps, be well to describe this Gomorrah of frowzy splendour. An undecorative and incomplete wooden pier wanders listlessly for a few yards into the sea and stops short abruptly, as though discouraged by its own unattractiveness. An amazingly hot strip of sand is semi-circled by two rows of cabanas, or bathing huts, intersected by narrow plank paths that scorch the soles of the feet unless some person has flung down a wet bathing-dress and left a damp patch of grateful coolth.

A wider board walk leads from the centre of the beach to a majestic flight of steps culminating in the terrace of the Excelsior Hotel. It is not considered etiquette to penetrate as far as this unless comparatively clothed. Within the lounge an air of well-ordered civilization soothes the senses—one or two of the bridge players actually seem to be enjoying themselves, unlike their scowling friends on the beach, who spend hours squabbling viciously and brushing flakes of their own sun-scorched flesh from the table.

The visitors who live in Venice and come out to the Lido only for the day have more chance of ultimate salvation. By the time they have reached their hotels in the evening and dressed and dined, the sour lines have been eradicated from their faces and their sanity of outlook restored. They begin to chatter and laugh again, sublimely unconscious of the pit from which they have escaped. They glide about peacefully in gondolas and watch marionette-like figures jiggling about on lantern-hung Serenades. The lights on the Piazza are lazily extinguished. Dim couples wander through the shadows, occasionally speaking Italian—until, at last, for a few hours, the crowd-cracked city succumbs to the weary sleep of gently decaying beauty.

Venice, where no ice is, and green has never been, at dawn the fishless stinking sea milk white, a pink palace domed into a sky of milk and towards which one black gondola is being poled. Venice where the only horses must be statues and they have yet to put up motor cars in stone, oh Venice with no bicycle bells but with a Bridge of Sighs and Casanova always on a roof—the sun is rising must bring azure to your roads of sea-sideless with a steadily rising stretch. Venice where Proust thought to travel and never did, Venice they somehow misused when bombing, Venice which is still here but for how long, and will it be too late soon, the pigeons, St Mark's, a populace standing under colonnades angrily arguing prices, the sun at noon too sharp striking light off marble, the brazen hostess her dry to touch—up in that dormer window on the lead roof a maid stretched in black, snoring on the bed with skirts up about her mouth, the natives poling spaghetti down. Venice which is too hot because she never freezes—where do they get their drinking water or do they strike this like oil, are there derricks to gush it from the ocean into those old palaces past which the motor boats must not speed in case they bring the places down.

Venice, for the honeymoon, cushions at the rear in a little moving room, the gondolier who does not look back, but no he would be pushing from the stern—we would be stretched out before him—so what do they have shades on that little backward looking window through which his envenomed eyes at the corners of which two bluebottles sip brighter than jewels, the gondolier appraising our love-making, can you then draw a blind to exclude him or can he go to the bows to pole and not look over a shoulder, to stare into sun with his wounds of eyes while I wound you, my love, they have shades like rice to the lap lap of water...

Venice, the lions of St Mark's in stone—did one such lion on a great afternoon swim in from blinding yellow sands every yard from the south, its home—an orange head athwart the sure sea, with salt-encrusted nostrils, eyes red, a white fish impaled on the claws of one forepaw all the sad way from Africa towards which Venice ever leans—did they then who live there catch its sobbing breath, the dark despair of effort a sounding band about the heart, oh Venice of marble, my love unvisited, my honeymoon unspent...

Or is it at dusk when each emerald within the sea will rise to take the surface air, when light winds from the Bosphorus, the Golden Gates, waft from the East to cool the palace windows even now lighting against dusk and the sky is gold, when pigeons clap their wings to take evening flight in air that now is eyelid pink and the stretchy subsidies, when those blue-stoned walls can breathe and saints in stone do stretch to sigh for another day that is done in five, six hundred years, then, is it then, Venice, time for lovers in that darker dusk within the little room that glides while the gondolier hums...

Hanging to his bars the prisoner at his cell will see this evening dove flight, the maid in black and on her bed will yawn at them then draw her skirts down along far legs, the lovestick girl will droop on doves as they find their way, as the sea must fade, the sunset before they roost on an old statue's taut right arm, the marble shoulder, or on bronze imperishable ever folded wings of angels standing on a corner to await the daily death of Venice...

And the rising moon. Above a sea turned dark as night on which Venice ever leans her tresses the disc emerges apricot gold and every small wave set with diamonds, fanned by her desert breath, takes on an Africa sunshine only cold as death as dolphins come in out of the wide sea to Venice. For she is wedded to the sea. Her rulers the Doges, when each in his turn came to office, had this custom by which he was rowed out on to the main where he let drop a golden ring to away criss-crossed down into the ocean, to gleam, for Venice is wed to the sea called Mediterranean at night.

And the dolphins at night drive in from the sea. With their brief sigh as they come up to breathe, they are quick silver in moonlight over Venice and in their play they do sigh for lovers adrift in the moonlight lane from Venice...

And these lovers, as they are urged by no action of their own into this old enchantment, leave behind as they must in their care for one another, marble blood in its veins under midday heat, now classically turned blue blooded in the moon, blanched, carved into a living identity with its statues that live for ever on the buildings of Venice which does not sleep at night.

Here, too, the noonday blaze which stunned Venice, which drew her stretch up to freight the air with living, has cooled, has turned as cold as silhouettes where the gondola cuts its own outline where in other vessel is and where, in one another's arms, cut off in our shade from the gondolier, we voyage more than ever by ourselves away from the cold marble forehead of Venice in which doves now swoon on statues and the night holds still and we, bereft in one another's warmth by the sheer moonlight, in one another's unyielded skin, each gently haloed in the other's breath, and silenced she and I, are silenced as we draw out from Venice...

ome of all love stories, in mosaic, in statues and in great painting to bring us mortals down to little more than ghosts, but warm, off Venice...

So it is perhaps we should be chary of a honeymoon in or off the seaborne city. It may be too much has gone on or is pictured there. There could be frailty in our lives not to be endured under that magnificence. We might be found wanting. How then can the inhabitants live through such a challenge? The answer must be they are so used to riches that they no longer feel, or else they live in cross-eyed blindness...

Can one then have the heart, the impudence to visit Venice? Is that the reason Proust would never go? For against this, if it might be too hot by day or the stretch then too great, by contrast it would seem only too easy to set out by moonlight so that no couple, if given the miraculous chance, could fail, intent on their two selves, to sink Venice, as can be done tomorrow by the gondola covering of a moonlit lane of sea. Yet to leave her thus is but to come back to bed in Venice.

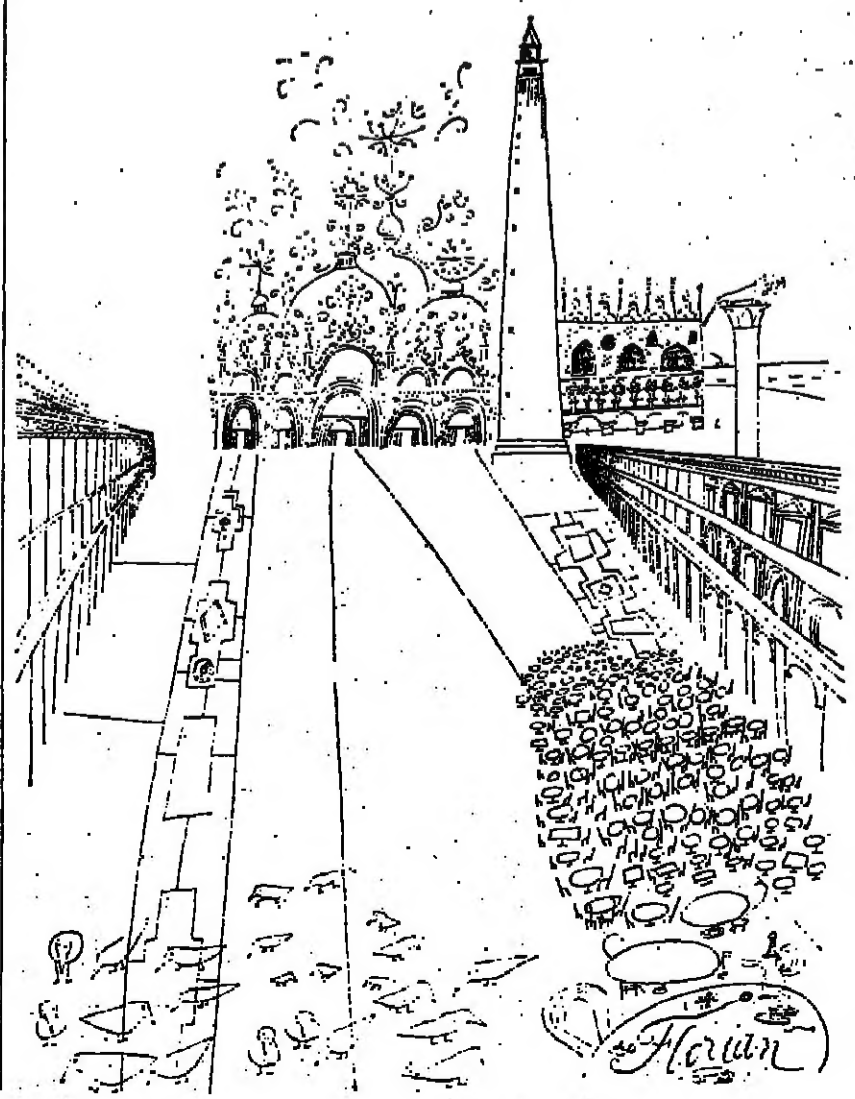
The dawn is always chill, better met between sheets. The sun, in first rising, is not warmer than the loved one's arms. So, in returning over the sea, in seeing that faded city rise out of the ocean under moonlight, first one dome then another, and the gold crosses piled to white, next the roads of water between black shadows—oh here then must be who knows what of the great myths of the world that

each one carries within him. Venice by moonlight, all the whole literature of the world that every human being, the hair as we all are to each beautiful line created, is born to and holds in a molten casket in his heart for Venice...

For Venice is everlasting, lives by a life that cannot die except by bombs. It may be she is too strong for mortals, that we could feel too human to submit our will to hers. But sure as day follows night the morrow's sun will rise on Venice, the stretch, if you will, return. But the doves must come down from up the palaces, dawn will find her great statuary eyes wide opened. Prisons, palaces and churches will smile again as they have through centuries, and the people of Venice will go on unregarding. And while she is here still, through her and under her will continue to drift brave pilgrims from the West.

Then, as day closes yet once more, Venice will clothe herself for the moon. And, when that reflection rises from Africa in the moon's triumph over men, that is the time for all the world's lovers, living their lives over again (their lives perhaps to be) in the photographs and pictures of Venice; a city for ever wedded to the sea that there is no one does not carry by him and which each one of us lives by, despite himself, his inward eye fixed, perhaps it would best be not in, but rather trained upon Venice...

These extracts are taken from *Travel in Vogue*, to be published by MacDonald Futura on March 19, at £10.95.



EDUCATIONAL



Applications are invited for entry in September 1981 for a full-time one-year course for the training of orchestral players. Applicants should be instrumentalists who have reached at least the level represented by a performer's diploma and who wish to pursue a career in the music profession. Auditions and interviews will be held in April 1981.

The NCOS is supported financially by the BBC, Independent Television Companies Association, Musicians' Union, Arts Council, several trusts and companies and has the full support of the Association of British Orchestras.

The tutorial staff will consist of distinguished instrumentalists and conductors from Britain and abroad. The course will provide a unique opportunity for students to study both classical and contemporary music with leading members of the profession. Students who complete the course successfully will have reached the high standard now necessary to compete for entrance to the profession and will receive the Goldsmiths' Diploma in Orchestral Studies.

Goldsmiths' College is fifteen minutes by train from Charing Cross and the South Bank. Students will not only be in easy reach of the musical and cultural life of London but will also have the opportunity to participate in the rich intellectual and artistic life of a large and academically diverse college.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from The Secretary, National Centre for Orchestral Studies, 21 St. James, New Cross, London SE14 6AD.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

MOBERLY

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP 1981-82

The College proposes to elect to a Moberly Senior Scholarship of £200 tenable from Michaelmas Term 1981. The Scholarship is open to women graduates to read for a higher degree.

Further particulars from The Principal, St. Hugh's College, Oxford, to whom applications should be sent by 1st April 1981.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

MARTINENGO CESARESCO TRAVEL GRANT FOR ITALIAN STUDIES 1981-82

The Governing Body of St. Hugh's College invites applications from graduates of the College for a Travel Grant, to the value of not less than £500, for the period 1st October 1981—1st October 1982, to further the study of Italian language, literature or history.

Further particulars from The Principal, St. Hugh's College, Oxford, to whom applications should be sent by 30th May 1981.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

Application is invited for the following post-graduate award.

ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

St. Hugh's College proposes to elect to an Elizabeth Wordsworth Junior Research Fellowship tenable for 3 years from Michaelmas term 1981.

Further particulars (including details of stipend) from The Principal, St. Hugh's College, Oxford, to whom applications should be sent by Monday, 23rd February, 1981.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

SCHOOLTEACHER STUDENTSHIP

The College invites applications for a Schoolteacher Studentship for Hilary or preferably Trinity Term 1982.

Particulars may be obtained from the College Secretary. Closing date for applications: Wednesday, 1st April, 1981.

CINEMAS

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE
11.30-1.30: *Jack Lemmon*
1.30-3.30: *Jack Lemmon*
3.30-5.30: *Jack Lemmon*
5.30-7.30: *Jack Lemmon*
7.30-9.30: *Jack Lemmon*
9.30-11.30: *Jack Lemmon*

WIMBORNE
11.30-1.30: *Jack Lemmon*
1.30-3.30: *Jack Lemmon*
3.30-5.30: *Jack Lemmon*
5.30-7.30: *Jack Lemmon*
7.30-9.30: *Jack Lemmon*
9.30-11.30: *Jack Lemmon*

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1.30-3.30: *Jack Lemmon*
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5.30-7.30: *Jack Lemmon*
7.30-9.30: *Jack Lemmon*
9.30-11.30: *Jack Lemmon*

WIMBORNE
11.30-1.30: *Jack Lemmon*
1.30-3.30: *Jack Lemmon*
3.30-5.30: *Jack Lemmon*
5.30-7.30: *Jack Lemmon*
7.30-9.30: *Jack Lemmon*
9.30-11.30: *Jack Lemmon*

EVENTS

WIMBORNE
11.30-1.30: *Jack Lemmon*
1.30-3.30: *Jack Lemmon*
3.30-5.30: *Jack Lemmon*
5.30-7.30: *Jack Lemmon*
7.30-9.30: *Jack Lemmon*
9.30-11.30: *Jack Lemmon*

ART GALLERIES

WIMBORNE
11.30-1.30: *Jack Lemmon*
1.30-3.30: *Jack Lemmon*
3.30-5.30: *Jack Lemmon*
5.30-7.30: *Jack Lemmon*
7.30-9.30: *Jack Lemmon*
9.30-11.30: *Jack Lemmon*

Collecting
Twigging on to sculpture

Most British collectors, being conservative in their tastes, steer clear of contemporary art. A few painters or print-makers slip through the net and are allowed to be collectable—Hockney or Freud, for example. But private patronage of sculpture is almost non-existent. This is a pity because the last 20 years have seen outstanding developments in British sculpture; there are real opportunities for those with open minds and eyes.

In most people's minds sculpture suggests forms that are monumental and intimidating: "Something you bump into when you step back to look at a painting," was how Ad Reinhardt (a painter, of course) put it. Yet, while there will always be a place for public sculpture, a lot of the work now being done is much more accessible to private collectors: it has broken away from the idea that sculpture has always to do with crafting and building, and with the notion of the sculptor as a glorified handyman.

In fact, it may be useful to think of it more in terms of one thing happening in relation to another, of how a person stands vis-à-vis the world, something much more throwaway in more senses than one, especially as the new materials, which can be wire mesh, felt, aluminium, twigs, gauze, animal fat, even steam—are much freer than the traditional ones like bronze and marble.

This approach has opened up new possibilities for the medium, it can be about poetry, about storytelling, about humour and wit. The "new" sculptors believe they have more to give and take themselves and material circumstances than painters, who, they claim, are more engrossed in a private world. Moving away from the static and heroic, they are more concerned with the often caught up with the idea of change and time. That is why many post-war sculptors have been involved with happenings, the theatre and performance.

There are dangers in this approach. The "Less-is-More" style of minimalism can become very sterile. Nevertheless, there is a lot of sculpture around that could be of great appeal to private collectors and a visit to the Nicola Jacobs Gallery would be a good place to start if you are considering branching out into 3D.

At the moment the gallery is showing the work of Andrew C. James, who only completed his degree in the summer. He uses flower and leaf motifs in highly coloured "baroque" reliefs made from canvas, bamboo and wire.

Some of the pieces can't decide whether they are furniture or "art"—like the chair and screen, but this does not matter as they are fun and not too demanding of space. Most are in the £500-£600 range.

Di Livey is another sculptor whose work is very collectable. Egyptian and Egyptian sculpture have been an important influence on her ideas. Some of her latest work is like a 3-dimensional still-life, for example, the Domestic Pieces—tall columns, or "altars" as she calls them, constructed of wood and layers of canvas and acrylic, on top of which sit "sculptured" photographs, fans and other items relating to her everyday life. Her work is a sculptural journal of things that happen to her and although she claims many of the pieces "describe" crises in her life, the bright pointillist surface of the work, a vocabulary of forms that suggests dressing up—tutus and bow ties, and the pantomime, make it very light-hearted and easy to live with.

John Maine's work is on a fairly large scale and is perhaps more suitable for sitting out of doors.

Of course there is no reason why sculpture cannot be put in a garden, and although we are accustomed to seeing Henry Moore's work in an open landscape setting, the ways in which contemporary sculpture can relate to the urban environment have not begun to be explored: it is significant that there is no piece by Philip King on public display (outside of museums, that is) in London, although one is due to be sited in Fulham in the summer.

John Maine's favourite material is Portland stone. He is fascinated by geometric structures like the polyhedron octahedron and so on, but his work never seems arbitrary, inert or dead. It is sophisticated, and beautiful in the traditional sense of this word, and retains a distinct sense of place making it much more than a collection of "abstract" objects.

The drawings of the ancient ball courts Maine saw in the Yucatan are very evocative of the mystery that surrounds the ritualistic and sinister game in which the losers were executed. Formally the drawings show how the sides "were" as Maine says "dissolved and remade by harsh light and intense shadow" and how the "light camouflages" the volumes and the shadows turned into dense volumes themselves. The drawings are priced between £200 and £300 each and relating to these, the small clay studies for a



Spray 1980, by Andrew C. James.

Recessed Landscape are £50, for sale in a series of eight.

Paul Neagu's sculpture deserves attention because he is one of the few British artists with ambitions for their work comparable to those of the German artist Joseph Beuys. Beuys likes to think of himself as a sort of shaman of the visual arts and Neagu too is quite open about the esoteric orientation of his work. Originally from Romania, Neagu also has obvious links with Brancusi both in his use of materials, often rough hewn wood, and the values with which he endows his work.

He often uses a plough-shaped form—three legs supporting a small platform—in pieces titled "Hyphens", made of wood, bone and string. The two shorter ones stand for mother (nature), the father (culture), and the longer one for their offspring, art. "When sculptures are built on legs (like animals and humans) that satisfies an expression of uprising." These pieces are quite appropriate for a garden in fact some of the "Hyphens" have been constructed round trees outside. Neagu also makes prints and drawings.

Galleries showing sculpture include the Rowan, Bruton Street, London W1, Waddington and Nicola Jacobs Contemporary, W1, Anthony d'Offay, 9 and 23 Dering Street, London W1, and Anthony Stokes, Langley Court, WC2.

John Maine, c/o The Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, SW1, Di Livey, Chisenale Works, Chisenale Road, Bow, Tel 727 2261. Paul Neagu, 24 Highbury New Park, NS, 259 7511.

Betty Spektorov

The author is an artist and teaches art history at Middlesex Polytechnic.

Clive Barnes/New York Notebook

Thethane in trouble

One of the more curious appointments to what is cheerfully termed the artistic directorate of the newly-formed Lincoln Center Theater Company, was the opera conductor and director, Boston's own Sarah Caldwell.

The appointment seemed strange when made because she had never directed a play—at least professionally—in her life. Now that she has, it seems even stranger. With either blind courage or an arrogance that raises the question of Miss Caldwell's choice to make her directorial debut with Macbeth. In British theatrical circles—not that one would expect Miss Caldwell to be acquainted with them, you might wonder whether she had ever actually seen a staging of this work where the cast didn't sing—the play is widely regarded as unlucky. Indeed I know many distinguished actors who are too superstitious even to name the play, referring to it as "the Scottish play". It certainly has not proved very fortunate for Miss Caldwell, the Lincoln Center Theater Company, or the gifted but here luckless young actor, Philip Anglim, called upon to play Macbeth.

His youth and his director's mistakes have produced something of a mess. Anglim—so fine in last season's *The Elephant Man*—can find comfort in that it is neither rare nor even original to fail at Macbeth. As we know, in Britain recently both Albert Finney and Peter O'Toole have been sensational failures in the role, whereas two other actors, perhaps less well-celebrated, Ian McKellen and Keith Baxter, have had notable successes. Olivier was not a particularly good Macbeth, nor was Wolfit. Gielgud and Richardson have dodged it, and the two best classic Macbeths, I have seen, were Alec Guinness and Michael Redgrave.

The casting is almost all. You need a moody, brooding introvert for Macbeth—one might have cast Christopher Walken, Stacy Keach, Anthony Hopkins or even Al Pacino. But not Anglim, who at present seems to be an actor of grace and finesse rather than intensity. He will live to fight again, but here his almost unwavering, manic expression, gleaming eyes but scarcely desperate, and his almost unmodulated voice—the director was at the very least supposed to know something about "voice"—made his journey into hell as monotonous as a subway ride, if not nearly as dangerous.

Miss Caldwell, with the set designers Herbert Senn and Helen Ford, has decided to overcome her natural diffidence at working in a non-proscenium theatre—theatres do not come that way in an operatic context

—by building a rather pretty false proscenium, and having a blank-like setting dominated by an enormous catwalk, so good for sleepwalking, and a spiral staircase. All of this, unlike Carrie Robbins's costumes, is somewhat remote from mythic Scotland.

Miss Caldwell directs the fight scenes with a mixture of operatic fury and operatic woodenness and the whole play is heavy with antique gesture unlightened even by empty rhetoric. Amid this mishmash, Anglim fights a good fight and loses. However, not everyone is so unfortunate—there are lucky some actors that even the most ungifted directors cannot submerge. Maureen Anderson is a most impressive Lady Macbeth—serene, dedicated and yet a spitfire in her passion. She never emasculates Macbeth but seeks, not to push, but to inspire him. Her gentle madness is precisely the reverse of the truth emerges and the entire performance is a perfect balance of strength and proportion.

I admired also Norman Snow's subtle but doomed Banquo—almost a Greek in his feel for tragic destiny. J. Kenneth Campbell was decently fierce and decently tortured as Macduff, but like his Lady Macduff, Kailash, Lee, who has the best opportunities slide noisily into melodrama. Macbeth is admittedly a tricky play for a pick-up company to pick up. With more sensitive casting and more secure direction it might have been worth a shot. But everything about the production seemed either plagued or beleaguered.

Presumably the unsinkable Miss Caldwell will return to her world of opera, and her present unsatisfactory position as the most interesting woman opera conductor in Boston, and, indeed, probably the country. Mr Anglim will bounce back, and Miss Anderson and Mr Snow will jump forward.

But meanwhile the most extraordinary thing is happening in Hartford. Mark Lamos, the company's new artistic director, is making the most unusual use of classic theatre. In the past three years he has established himself as one of the most gifted Shakespearean directors in the country. Two seasons, and four plays, at California Shakespeare Festival in Visalia, proved his talent beyond any reasonable doubt. While still remaining connected to the Visalia festival, he has now moved to Hartford, where his production of *Cymbeline* is a total joy. It treats the play with such love and understanding that you can only wonder at its mysteries and skills.

In a programme note, Lamos reminds us that Shakespeare's last plays, the romances, have been compared with Beethoven's last quartets and the ninth symphony. It is a brilliantly apt comparison. With the romances the sparsest of structure, and those almost arbitrary happy endings, so resembling in their pained, both fervent and resolved, the Beethoven/Schiller ode to joy, provide Shakespeare with his most exquisite, if most elusive, theatrical form.

The text is often regarded as corrupt, and many Shakespearean scholars have questioned its total reliability. On the other hand, no one doubts that it is Shakespeare's concept and pattern, and even lines once held in dispute, such as "Golden lads and lassies must, like chimney sweepers, come in dust" are nowadays accepted as authentic. Lamos has envisaged the entire play as a fairy story—but a fairy story for adults of the most exquisite sensibility. He has trimmed it considerably, and stressed its mythic and poetic elements more than its simplistic, if complicated narrative. The result is a pure flight of fancy—I have never seen a *Cymbeline* like this before, a production that sees the play as a metaphor of divine justice.

Lamos is immeasurably helped by the setting and costumes by John Conklin, a brilliant abstraction suggesting a pastoral world, full of God's determination and promise. The cast is not perfect, but never for an instant less than adequate. Mary Layne as Imogen is, indeed, a pure-hearted delight, one has seen, in the past, so many silly Imogens, here Miss Layne gives us a portrayal full of noble regrets and steadfast loyalty.

Mark Capri makes the Machiavellian Iachimo smoothly persuasive, and I enjoyed the blank-bearded heroism of J. T. Walsh as Posthumus. Steven Ryan's vile and villainous Cloten, and apart from Miss Layne, best of all, William Wright's staunch-hearted Belarius. But the play's final success belongs to Lamos. He clearly has a surprising gift for making Shakespeare alive for our times, while never, for a moment, distorting his own image for his own times.

Bridge

All-time tops

This is the time of year when the weather forces sports writers to compose teams of players from different generations. With excuse, I shall permit myself a similar indulgence.

It is more than 30 years since the European Bridge Championships were resumed after the World War Two. Taking as the criterion that a player's ability is assessed at the height of his powers, who would be the 10 strongest players to represent Great Britain? With the caveat of the old penny slot machine, "for amusement only", here is my list:

1. J. T. Reese
2. M. Harrison Gray
3. J. Cansins
4. A. Meredith
5. B. Schapiro
6. R. A. Friday
7. C. Rodriguez
8. N. Gardener
9. R. Sheehan
10. K. Konstant

Few would dispute that Reese's unerring accuracy entitles him to be considered prime time in paces. Harrison Gray died in 1968, but even in his last years he still retained an extraordinary grasp of the game. This is a hand that he played some years ago.

William Harrison Gray, 1901-1968, was a brilliant player and a brilliant writer. He was a member of the British Library, and his book, *The Art of Bridge*, is a masterpiece. He was a member of the British Library, and his book, *The Art of Bridge*, is a masterpiece. He was a member of the British Library, and his book, *The Art of Bridge*, is a masterpiece.

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he would have been recognized as one of the great players of all time. To resist the criticism on more general grounds, it must be acknowledged that Championship Bridge has grown increasingly complicated. Although it may not be necessary to play a complex codified system oneself, it is essential to understand the mechanics of one's opponents' methods, and the inferences which arise from them. I do not suggest that the older players would be incapable of unravelling the new systems, merely that their established supremacy appeared less absolute against the artificial systems.

Remarkably, Nico Gardener has not represented Great Britain since 1961, yet he still retains his flawless technique. Gardener is above all an elegant stylist. He would deplore the modern players who swim the cards on the table in order to underline their reputation for aggression. When he plays a card, he does so with the polite menace with which one imagines Mephistopheles might have presented his visiting card to Faust.

This hand illustrates his well earned reputation for precision. Teams of four. Game all. Dealer East.

West North East South
♠ 7 4 2
♥ 6 3
♦ A K 5 3 2
♣ 10 4

West North East South
♠ 7 4 2
♥ 6 3
♦ A K 5 3 2
♣ 10 4

West North East South
♠ 7 4 2
♥ 6 3
♦ A K 5 3 2
♣ 10 4

CLEM ANDERSON WAS DECAPITATED.

THE BAXTERS AND THE HOGANS WERE BURN'T TO A CRISP.

DR PARSONS TOOK AN OVERDOSE OF LIQUID NICOTINE.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERTS WERE BITTEN BY NINE RATTLESNAKES.

ADDIE MASON DROWNED.

JUANITA QUINN DIED IN HER SLEEP.

Or was it murder?

Detective Jake Pepper was convinced none of these deaths was accidental. He was sure one man was responsible: Robert Hawley Quinn. But how could he prove it?

This series of bizarre and horrible deaths is now the subject of a major new Sunday Times serial. Written by Truman Capote, author of 'In Cold Blood', it tells of Detective Jake Pepper's attempt to bring Robert Hawley Quinn to justice.

Was Quinn guilty? Or was Pepper obsessed? How was the Blue River tied into the deaths? And what was the significance of the miniature handcarved coffins, each bearing the photograph of a victim?

'Handcarved Coffins'—a true account of murder in a small American town. Start reading it in The Sunday Times.

Truman Capote's 'Handcarved Coffins'

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Jeremy Flint

Fred Emery

Not a happy time for the Tories either

The only character missing from this week's incoherent political realignment was a Tory defector. Then, sure enough, up pops Mr Robert Hicks, Conservative MP for Bodmin, to venture, in effect, that 20 of his colleagues might be catching centre party fever.

Less a defection than an infection, it seems. None the less, as amplified by Central Office, in the rush to get out his resignation is a good indication of how far the genie of the middle ground is now out of the political bottle. We should not be deceived by the understandable concentration on Labour's compulsive dramas; the Tories are unsettled, too. Now, to clear one point away, not for a moment is it being advanced that Tory MPs will be found among the next batch of supporters for the Council for Social Democracy. But what is being expressed by Mr Hicks, and others less openly, is their concern that Mrs Thatcher's Government has already gone too far from the centre ground to get back in time. In time, here, meaning, the next election.

Were it not for Labour's convulsions, they say, the plight of the party, government, and the country would be coming under far greater scrutiny. Just look back at this past week. Ever rising unemployment; "appalling", as Mr James Prior's word, and it is a haemorrhage attributed by more and more Tories to the Government's stubborn refusal to cut interest rates further.

How much more of this can we take? The question has spread in dissident Tory circles, where there is talk of a cauldron of discontent. They

hope that the "wets" in Cabinet are going to have a crack at reversing policy before the Budget is immovably fixed.

Still other Conservatives, doubtless a majority, were hoping to impress the middle-ground voters with new policies. Thatcherism was going to be different. Yet here is Sir Keith Joseph handing out substantial subsidies to industry. Is this the "constructive intervention" of which the Prime Minister boasts? Last week, BL, possibly next week more billions for British Steel. Does the Government know where it's going?

Such Conservatives are worried, in fact, that the "wets" may already have won the policy argument. They listen and hear the Thatcherite rhetoric although they note that there is not much mention now of monetary control. But they suspect that U-turns have been well under way since last autumn, when Mrs Thatcher and her Treasury ministers could not get their way on the full extent of public spending cuts.

The complaints are contradictory. But the unease from either Tory wing combines over the fact that the Government, nearing the end of its second year, has precious little evidence to offer that its policies are working. Inflation down, yes. But at what price? All that bold talk of bottoming out is set against the stark CBI surveys. The Tories' trust, after a halt to the slide for retooling, will then crumble again.

The Tory nightmare is that the appeal of a new force in politics, assuming it has by then fleshed out policies along the lines of Dr Owen's

In dissident Conservative circles there is talk of a cauldron of discontent

new book, might indeed turn out to be as "unstoppable" as Mr David Steel predicts. If that possibility loomed then Tories might make what they call personal changes—meaning dumping Mrs Thatcher. Fanciful stuff, but it was striking to encounter such talk in this week of Labour's travails.

The left, of course, may intend to do the same to Mr Foot. It was equally striking to hear, on the eve of the Wembley conference, left wingers expressing public shame at Mr Foot's attempts to compromise. How will they now react to his determination to reverse their precious conference decision?

More questions are indeed posed by this week's extraordinary sequence of events than there are answers. Why did the Gang of Four have to bring forth their mouse of a Council for Social Democracy? Could not public expectations of a

breakaway have been satisfied just as well with a statement that dispositions were being made for a new party?

Why does Mrs Williams not resign from the National Executive Committee the way Mr Rodgers resigned from the shadow cabinet? If Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn had not stymied himself with his own eagerness to impale his opponents on his loyalty pledge he could have gained far greater understanding for his legitimate challenge to Mrs Williams to say where she stood.

Her answer, as it stood last Wednesday, was, that she had not absolutely made up her mind. Further, she has to consult the union that nominated her for election to the NEC.

How long that will take is unclear. But it can be taken as read that the "miracle" she spoke of to keep her in the party has not occurred. The party's MPs are not going to fight to recapture their sole right to elect their leader—and so she is definitely on her way out. Given that she has no other party position, when Mrs Williams leaves the NEC it will also mark her departure from the party.

Mr Benn also faces some questions. In accepting a seat in the shadow cabinet how can he agree to work collectively with colleagues, some of whom, he publicly and bitterly denounced at a pre-conference rally. "Enemies of parliamentary democracy" was his term for those who, voted for the European Community, who built nuclear weapons without telling the party, and who favoured the House of Lords.

"Hostile to parliamentary democracy", was his description for those who capitulated to the bankers, and who granted nuclear bases to the United States in Britain. And those who capitulated to the International Monetary Fund "were denying the rights of the electors". Who remembers that Mr Benn and Mr Foot—next to mention the others—were members of the self-same Cabinet which did all those things?

No wonder that Mr Foot has lost his temper with him this week. But Mr Foot's trouble is that he seems out of his depth with much of his own Party. Belatedly, he vows now to reverse at the next conference the electoral college decision he fully, if mournfully, urged last Saturday should be accepted by all and sundry as the will of the Party. He talked of others fighting again, but not himself.

But there is a slightly bigger question. If it is all right for Mr Foot, and others, to seek now to change last week's vote, why did he not seek to change the Blackpool conference vote last October? It was wafer-thin, favouring only a wider franchise, not an electoral college as such. Why did Mr Callaghan, then Mr Foot, accept that as immutable? Had the fight back started there, this week's reparations might never have come about. But it is that sort of retreat, and perpetual promise to try getting halfway back that has been the despair of Labour supporters. And it is why the chances of the long-promised realignment have never looked better.



The bear from which Ernest Shepard made his original illustration

Pooh, the most English teddy bear

It was customary for the Epilogue of the annual Latin play performed by the scholars of Westminster School to concern current events. In 1897, the gold rush to the Yukon provided a target. "A gentleman goes to Klondyke" entered and is greeted as a polar bear: "Quis hic nunc adventat ursus polaris?" The gold rush polar bear was played by F. T. Barrington-Ward whose younger brother, also a scholar, became editor of *The Times*. In the audience each night or helping behind the scenes was another scholar, the 15-year-old A. A. Milne, whose own distinctive version of the polar bear struck it rich on a scale that most gold prospectors could only experience in their dreams.

Winnie was Christopher Robin's favourite polar bear at the London Zoo. Pooh was his toy swan. When his teddy bear, Edward, asked for a new and exciting name the solution was obvious. Winnie-the-Pooh has never looked back. His creator died 25 years ago today but Pooh is very much alive. His English publisher, Methuen, his literary agent, Curtis Brown, and his American publisher, Dutton, have marketed the golden bear with great energy and skill.

In the 1970s the British edition alone sold half a million copies annually. But it is one of the fascinations of Milne's stories that this most English of teddy bears—bought at Harrods and brought up in Chelsea—has a world-wide appeal. The Pooh books were an immediate success in the United States and have been translated into 23 languages including such improbable vehicles for teddy bear worship as Afrikaans, Japanese and Serbo-Croat.

The marketing is now a complex operation. There seems to be no end to the possibilities of Pooh spin-offs. Pooh cook books, Pooh birthday books, Pooh party books, even Pooh get well books. There are Pooh calendars to chart the year and Pooh eggs for Easter. No nursery is complete without a Pooh frieze, "a must for every child's bedroom wall". When the motion picture rights were sold to Walt Disney, the films were accompanied by what is called character merchandizing, which to purists may have seemed like character assassination, but which to the beneficiaries looked like good business.

The secret of Pooh's appeal is intriguing. He is not a universal bear. With the exception of Japanese and Hebrew the modern languages into which he has been translated are those of countries—including the Soviet Union—whose history and culture have been shaped by Christianity. Pooh has failed to penetrate the Hindu and Moslem worlds. Is there an Arabic word for whimsical? But it appears to be relative affluence rather than religion that the Pooh countries have in common. They are countries where in-

fant mortality is a thing of the past and where the development of the idea of childhood as a separate, defined stage of life associated with innocence and happiness created the conditions for the successful invasion of Pooh and his friends.

If that is right, then Pooh has many other conquests in store as more and more countries are able to afford the luxury of childhood. On the other hand the very affluence that created childhood may in time destroy it: television in particular is reducing the period of childhood and there are other forces, too, that operate on children like factory farming techniques, forcing them through the Pooh years so fast that the innocent world of the Hundred Acre wood may soon be squeezed out altogether.

Pooh's survival qualities are however remarkable. They include the expertise of Milne's writing and the brilliant simplicity of Ernest Shepard's illustrations. It is often forgotten that Milne was a journalist who had edited *Granta* at Cambridge and worked for eight years on *Punch*. The light touch and unforced humour are the marks of a professional, as is the absence of any message.

It is the besetting sin of writers of children's books that they feel they must have something to say as though simply writing for children was beneath their dignity. Milne never fell into that trap. But he almost made the mistake of rejecting Shepard as an illustrator. "What on earth do you see in that man?" he asked E. V. Lucas, the chairman of Methuen. "He's perfectly hopeless." Milne was wrong as he later acknowledged. The author from Westminster and the artist from St Paul's complemented each other so perfectly that it is unthinkable that Pooh should appear in any other manifestation. Not even Lewis Carroll and John Tenniel were so dependent on one another. Together they created an ideal world, a cosy predicament of radishes, "where springs not fall" and where, if Pooh can get his paws on it—there is always honey still for tea.

The original Pooh, up-market Harrods bear, now lives in New York. He sits in a brightly-lit glass case in the reception room of his American publishers and is an object of pilgrimage for children from all over the United States. He comes back to England from time to time, travelling British Airways and using the VIP lounge in Kennedy and Heathrow airports. He is a celebrity. There is every hope that he will continue to be. His latest translation has been, appropriately, into Latin. Quis hic nunc adventat ursus polaris? Well, not exactly Winnie-the-Pu as Edwardus Ursus and his gold rush goes on and on.

John Rae
The author is Head Master of Westminster School.

Sportsview

The hunter chase controversy rages on

The hunter-chase season opens on February 2, with a controversy which reached a climax on the last day of May, 1980, and still rages fiercely.

At Stratford on that day Barry Brazier's Rolls Rambler, professionally trained by Fred Winter, won the Horse and Hound Cup, having already run away with hunt racing's two other most coveted prizes, the Haig Whisky Hunters' Steeplechase at Liverpool and the Christies Foxhunters' Challenge Cup at Cheltenham.

Rolls Rambler, which had won hurdle races and steeplechases when trained by Arthur Stephenson, missed the 1979 season, but had also taken the Horse and Hound Cup in 1978, though only by a neck from the little Welsh hunter Devil's Walk. Winter's stable also houses Remigio, unbeaten in six hunter-chases in 1979 and winner of two more in 1980, and Mr Brazier's other hunter-chaser, Shannon Bridge, which won all four of his races last season and could well turn out to be as good as, if not better than, Rolls Rambler.

This season it seems that more licensed trainers than ever before have in their yards horses which have been qualified for these events, though it should not be forgotten that three of the best hunter-chasers of the post-war years, Merryman II, Baulking Green and Credit Call, were all professionally trained.

A licensed trainer has staff and resources denied to a private owner which can improve a horse out of all recognition.

Jim Mahon, chairman of the Point-to-Point Owners' Association, showed me letters from his members complaining bitterly that hunter-chasing had become "a farce" and that their hunters were being asked to take on professionally trained animals which, if the race were a handicap, would have to concede them three stones. "Surely this was never intended," wrote one owner.

The association has proposed that: (1) for a trial period one third of all hunter-chases should exclude horses trained by fully licensed trainers, unless such horses be their sole property; (2) the prestige races at Cheltenham and Liverpool should exclude winners under National Hunt rules, other than hunter-chases; (3) Clerks of courses should be encouraged to stage more novice-chases, so as to give maidens the sort of race current season more experience before taking on the top horses.

Mr Mahon said that the clerks of the course at two race courses where the same firm is sponsoring a hunter-chase have framed conditions whereby these races should be restricted to horses which have not won a steeplechase, except one confined to certified hunters, but have run in a point-to-point since 1979.

Mr Mahon believes that a professional trainer can improve a horse by at least a stone. This view is strongly contested by Mr Brazier, his amateur jockey, Oliver Sherwood, and by Winter, who all feel that the debate so far has been extremely one-sided and that their

arguments have never been publicly expounded.

Mr Brazier pointed out that potential hunter-chasers have to "go hunting" between November and February and that they are not allowed to enter licensed trainers' stable until January, by which time most of the work of getting them fit for racing has already been done.

Not is it only in the preparation of their horses that private owners have excelled. The form book shows that permit holders have also done well against the professionals on the racecourse, even when competing for the most valuable National Hunt prizes. For instance, Royal Toss ran second in the Cheltenham Gold Cup when owned and trained by Tim Handel, and Mr R. Tweedie's great foxhunter, Freddie, twice finished second in the Grand National.

Mr Mahon, however, still maintains that a licensed trainer has staff and resources denied to the private owner which can improve a horse out of all recognition. "He knows when to gallop the horse and, even more important, when not to. He knows exactly how to feed him. If the horse has problems jumping regulation fences, there's nothing to stop the trainer putting up his retained professional jockey to school him over the practice fences and straighten him out."

Mr Brazier said he would rather win one of the top hunter-chases than even the Gold Cup. Every time one of his horses runs in a hunter-chase he meets a host of friends in the paddock before the race and over a drink afterwards. This would not apply to other National Hunt races.

He cannot see what difference it would make if he had his horses trained in a livery stable, many of which are run on highly professional lines and may house as many as 20 or more horses qualified for hunt racing. He would still be paying a monthly cheque for training quite such a large one to a livery stable. "The only difference would be that my horses would then be eligible to run in point-to-points," he added. "What an outcry there would be if Rolls Rambler or Shannon Bridge turned out for the open race at the Bicester Hunt point-to-point."

Mr Brazier noted that the former-steeplechaser, Nostradamus, who finished six lengths in front of Shannon Bridge when they were second and third in a handicap steeplechase at Kempton in March 1979, is to be trained for hunt racing by his owner John Sumner, a Steward of the Jockey Club, by Mr Sumner's son-in-law Ian McKie. Nostradamus thus has been qualified to run in point-to-points as well as hunter-chases. McKie shared the point-to-point leading rider title with David Turner last year. There will be no lack of expertise in his stable, in which there are at least eight horses qualified for hunt racing.

Oddly enough, the point-to-point owners' association, generally regarded as the champion of the amateur and the private owner, has itself been accused of professionalism. The standards of most sports, amateur and professional, are constantly rising, and hunt racing is no exception. Sponsorship, regional contests and prizes for the best turned-out horses have all played their part in raising standards, but dedication, hard work and determination to succeed have sometimes been misconstrued as professionalism.

Ian Reid



Al Jolson and May McAvoy in the original version of *The Jazz Singer*.

How Jolson nearly missed out

Whatever the public reaction to the new version of *The Jazz Singer* may be it cannot possibly have the impact of the original made 54 years ago. The new film is better photographed and is undoubtedly superior to an earlier remake, starring Danny Thomas, in 1953.

Nobody would dare suggest that Warner Oland, who played the stern synagogue cantor in the 1927 film (and went on to international fame as Charlie Chan), was a better actor than Sir Laurence Olivier, who has the role today. And, singing apart, Neil Diamond's acting foray into the title role of the man who chooses the stage instead of following his father into the synagogue is better than that of Al Jolson. But nothing will change the fact that it will always be Jolson who will be synonymous with the part and that it will always be the 1927 film that will feature in the history books.

It is not true, as many believe, that this was the world's first sound picture. But it was the picture which, single-handed, killed the silent film industry stone dead.

Without Jolson's magnetic singing of "Mammy" and a number of other tear-jerkers it might have been a mere technical curiosity which for another generation or more no one would have bothered to follow up.

Apart from the musical numbers, the film was going to be like any other—silent and with subtitles. Nobody thought there was any point in making it anything else—except Jolson.

He was before the cameras, ready to go into one of his best-known songs, "Toot Toot Tootsie" with the recording apparatus switched on. But Jolson could never be confined to anything that anyone else had suggested.

He never began a song simply with a verse following musical introduction; he never satisfied himself with a chorus exactly the way the lyricist had wrote it; never, in fact, sang the same song the same way from one performance to the next.

This time, after the pick-up had begun recording the disc (the film went into the cinemas with sound on synchronized 17in discs revolving at 33).

revelations per minute) Jolson turned to the orchestra leader, Lou Silver, and said: "Wait a minute, wait a minute. You ain't heard nothin' yet. You wanna hear 'Toot Toot Tootsie'?" All right, hold on. Lou, listen, you play 'Toot Tootsie'. Three choruses, you understand, and in the third chorus I whistle. Now give it to 'em hard and heavy. Go right ahead."

They were the first words spoken in talking pictures and Sam Warner, head of Warner Brothers (who was to die of a heart attack the day after the film's premiere), was present enough to realize the likely effect. He immediately ordered a new scene to be written featuring dialogue between Jolson and his aged mother (played by Eugene Besserer); and the rest, as they say, was history.

Jolson was not the original choice for the role. Warner, who had been experimenting with short musical features for years, wanted George Jessel to repeat the part he was currently playing successfully on Broadway.

But Jessel wanted more money than the studio said it could afford. Warner was on the verge of bankruptcy and had decided to make *The Jazz Singer* as a "talkie" merely as a last resort. Jessel saw no reason to put his career at stake just because Warner were in trouble. He also expected the studio to make a better offer and went off to play golf on the day that Jolson, his then close friend, was secretly negotiating.

"No wonder," Jessel told me once, "Jolson signed behind my back." Jolson in fact made the first deal giving a performer a share of a film's profits; had he never done another thing he could have lived off the proceeds of *The Jazz Singer* for the rest of his life.

Jolson died in 1950 after a comeback of two biographical films for which he recorded the soundtrack. *The Jolson Story* and *Jolson Sings Again*. But it was *The Jazz Singer* that made him part of history.

Michael Freedland

Letter from Delhi

Not for Gandhi, this parade

Curiously enough, all the pageantry and oomph of Republic Day parade, bobbing vermilion lancers, deadly glittering Gurkhas, Sikhs, marching bands and missiles with pleasing nursery colour warheads, reminded Indians that they still have to make up their minds about the old peacemaker, Gandhi.

He, of course, would have hated this display of martial might, and that is one reason why there is no statue of him at the end of Rajpath, Delhi's broad main boulevard, drawn for ceremonial and effect with a sweep of Edwin Lutyens' hand.

Just beyond India Gate, a pink Arc de Triomphe, there is an elegant stone pavilion topped by a dome. George V stood in it until 15 years ago, but he was extracted by the authorities after some affronted patriots chipped his nose.

It was always thought that the cavity would be filled by a statue of Gandhi. But, apart from anything else, many of the Mahatma's followers feel that a statue of him cannot occupy the cupola because the annual Republic Day parade would pass beneath his lightless, steel-rimmed gaze, a ludicrous and painful contradiction, an insult to Gandhi's memory.

Gandhi did not even like the Indian flag. He wanted it to carry his spinning wheel symbol of Republic struggle. But he was overruled and the tricolour was superimposed with the 24 spoke wheel of the Emperor Ashoka, a symbol of authority and power. Gandhi said he would never salute it.

Such views made him seem cranky, and anachronistic, an embarrassment to assertive younger people. Some 33 years after his assassination he is all but unknown among the mass of young Indians. Gandhiism, which fuelled a great movement, is not much more than a totem. Many Indians still do not know how to cope with his memory, which is one reason why Richard Attenborough's *Gandhi*, now being filmed, is so controversial: it pricks the Indian conscience.

Republic Day is an occasion for such thoughts. It is a calendar turning point and the newspapers like to run melancholic articles about the state of the republic. This year the breakfast reading matched the morning's obsidian skies.

As the sky brightened, Delhi turned out in force, driving fast and badly as usual, to see the kind of parade that elsewhere would suit a coronation.

The parade started with proper dash. Trotting cavalrymen offered jingling salute to the President of the Republic, who seemed rather gnomish on a plush throne too large for him, and they were followed by perfectly matched sets of marching Madrasis, Grenadiers, Rajputs, Sikhs, Assamese and Dogras, in scarlet, marigold and grey cockcomb headgear.

Inevitable military machismo followed, a tedious series of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, missiles and rocket launchers, intruding like unwelcome guests. Tanks and personnel carriers are very low

on style and splendour. The sullen ranks growled along, filling the air with filthy fumes, and dipped their guns in salute to the guests of honour, the President of Mexico, who was expected to talk about India's oil shortage.

After the somewhat indecent exposure of the might of the world's third largest army, the bands, bagpipes and elephants in scarlet overcoats restored the pageantry, aided by more clockwork marching, carnival floats and dances by lissom jewelled girls in brilliant costumes.

The crowd was warned not to eat during the parade in case food attracted kites which might endanger jets flying low during the flypast. Kites are so during they snatch the snacks from the laps of sunbathing air hostesses at Delhi hotels, and the parade authorities did not want a chap to be responsible for bringing down a MIG.

The bagpipes at last sighed to a stop and the elephants waddled off and the multitude ebbed away. But it is washing



Elephants on parade in Delhi.

back again today, like the tide. It will be extraordinary: it is 33 years to the day since Gandhi was borne down Rajpath to his cremation, mourned by a vast press of people, and Richard Attenborough is recreating the spectacle for his film with a crowd of three quarters of a million, seven and half Wembleys.

Trevor Fishlock



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VOICES OF THE ALLIANCE

The Reagan Administration has opened with a verbal barrage against the Soviet Union. The rhetoric of the presidential campaign rang through the first press conferences given in office by the President and his Secretary of State. They accused the Soviet leadership of consciously fostering international terrorism, of promoting world revolution, of reserving the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat, in furtherance of their cause. So far, Mr Reagan added, détente has been a one-way street that the Soviet Union has used to pursue its own aims. The scales which fell from Mr Carter's eyes only after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan do not occlude the new President's public vision. He wants the world to know that there is now a tough guy in the White House.

On the same night Mrs Thatcher was speaking at the Pilgrims' dinner in London, one of the main annual celebrations of the Anglo-American bond. What she said, in more moderate language, agreed with Mr Reagan's assessment of the dangers of Soviet expansionism, although she based herself not on the attribution of malevolent intentions but on the fact of the growth of Soviet military power in both intensity and range. Mr Reagan she said had understood the challenge: we in Europe must also show that we understand it.

Mrs Thatcher made a most welcome reaffirmation of the fundamental importance of the Atlantic partnership for the security, liberty and prosperity of the free world. And she said two related things that needed saying: that Europe's interest in the confidence and strength of the United States is such that setbacks for them are setbacks for us. When the Americans face difficulties we need to say more clearly "We are with you"; and that cooperation

between the European powers and the United States in relation to matters outside Europe ought to be developed.

As a good Europeanist and a good Atlanticist Mrs Thatcher naturally denied any incompatibility between those two virtues. A stronger, more self-confident EEC pursuing more coherent policies, far from threatening Atlantic links, would reinforce them—the two pillars doctrine in its purest form. That is an entirely possible consequence of greater European integration: it is certainly a desirable consequence; but it is not a necessary consequence. All depends on what the policies are on which the European states unite, and whether they are the same policies as commend themselves to the United States.

This immediate post-inauguration period in Euro-American relations illustrates the point. Two days before Mr Reagan's description of détente as a one-way street President Giscard d'Estaing was musing on the television before his electorate. Some said détente was a fraud, though he would not go so far as that. "The word we should have in mind is the stabilization of East-West relations." And stabilization must go hand-in-hand with restraint on both sides—restraint such as the French had shown over Poland, such as the Polish workers should show by not trying to cast off from the Russo-socialist system, and such as (amazing claim) the Russians had shown towards post-invasion Afghanistan as a result of President Giscard's meeting with Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw.

Yesterday in the Bundestag Chancellor Schmidt was able to give a general welcome to the Reagan Administration's first foreign policy statements, but only by alluding to positive propositions contained in them and ignoring the rest. He made it clear that he would continue to argue the case for preserving

East-West détente. "We shall certainly stress the aspect of cooperation with the states of eastern Europe," including cooperation in the field of arms control.

These various statements by leaders of the Atlantic alliance have not reached the stage of contradiction, but they come in noticeably different tones of voice. Only Mrs Thatcher approximates on occasions to the tones of Reaganism, while Mr Reagan is not yet speaking the language of the alliance.

Both the French and the German Governments are in a mood to be stiffer towards the Soviet Union than they were in the aftermath of Afghanistan, but neither wishes to be party to a naked drive for military superiority or to see the reciprocal benefits of détente cast aside. The facts of geography alone give the continental European powers a perception of the Soviet block, the nature of the threat it poses and the means of dealing with it, which differs from that which is natural to continental America. Mr Reagan may give the alliance muscle but he will not give it the leadership it stands so much in need of unless he is responsive to those differences.

There is an immediate matter which may test the coherence of the alliance. The escalating demands of the free trade unions in Poland threaten the basis of the socialist state system. As the possibility of a stable compromise between party and workers diminishes, the possibility of suppression with the aid of Soviet forces enlarges. In that case no steady and coherent response by the Atlantic allies could be forged in the fire of Mr Reagan's campaign rhetoric. Mrs Thatcher on Thursday and Herr Schmidt yesterday spoke of the alliance's need for internal coordination of policy and decision. That should be the first priority on both sides of the Atlantic.

Is the hostages deal binding?

From Mr Alec Kassman
Sir, Professor Brittain's assertion (January 29) that "It is a principle of international law that agreements extracted under duress are void" is wrong, and dangerously so.

International law does, and must, recognize the existence of force as an element in international relations; otherwise there could be no international law of war; and any such principle as that advanced by Professor Brittain would render null and void all treaties of peace except those terminating wars ending in a draw. But treaties of peace between victors and vanquished are not dead letters, and their terms written out, throughout the era of recorded history, certainly since the period described by Herodotus and probably much longer. They cannot all have been null and void. I think the legal position is as follows.

The initial forcible invasion of the American Embassy in Tehran and the capture of the American citizens in it was a hostile act which the United States could rightly have treated as a *casus belli*, but they did not. The continued detention of the American captives was a continuing hostile act, which rendered lawful the American invasion of Iranian territory last spring in an attempt to secure their release.

Following the American withdrawal from that attempt the United States were entitled to reply to the Iranian hostility by either friendly means, for example negotiation, or aggressive means, say, delivery of an ultimatum. They opted for the former course, and negotiations were successfully conducted. The terms so reached are perfectly lawful and cannot now be declared void merely on the ground that the United States were not obliged to negotiate in the face of force. The fact is that they did.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALEX KASSMAN,
31 West Heath Drive, NW11,
January 29.

Computer security

From Mr P. J. Godfrey
Sir, As someone closely involved with computer systems, I am always amused to read reports such as yours of January 29 ("Vision of computer-enforced world") concerning computer security. I would like to raise two points.

First, magnetic bands do not exist. *Bande magnétique* is the French for magnetic tape. If your Correspondent had listened himself to Mr Parker, who speaks passable English for an American, he would have known this. Healthy cynicism is called for when reviewing facts presented by someone who makes his living from computer crime (albeit talking about it rather than taking part). If there is any bank in the world which could be put out of business by having one computer centre and all the tapes therein destroyed I would be surprised. Any computer installation of any size at all protects itself against such simple disasters.

Second, there are risks, and these should not be underestimated, but data processing professionals spend a lot of time ensuring their systems are adequately protected. Yours faithfully,
PETER J. GODFREY,
Avenue des Arts 53,
1040 Brussels, Belgium,
January 29.

Trees for energy

From Mr John Hunter
Sir, I am surprised that Dr Thomas (January 24) considers that you cannot grow timber trees in a hedgerow which remains good and stockproof as this was the traditional practice in many parts of England and I have seen it depicted in Flemish miniatures c. 1600. The trees in the hedges were widely enough to enable light to reach both the hedge and the crops. Trimming off overhanging boughs from the reach of combine harvesters also helps.

On this arable part of the kingdom, where few hedges need to be stockproof, it is good and economic practice to coppice them every 10-12 years or so. This involves cutting right down to the base, whence the hedge sprouts rapidly, bushy and inured to the benefit of wild-life, game and the landscape. When coppicing is done, good stems of oak, ash and maple can be left to grow up to form the hedgerow trees of the future.

From observation this winter more and more farmers are following this practice, mindful perhaps of a future fuel source for their wood-burning stoves when dead elms have all been cut down; mindful also, I suspect, of the appearance of the countryside.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNTER,
Green Farm,
Little Sampford,
Saffron Walden, Essex,
January 27.

Stained reputation

From Mr Geoffrey Roome
Sir, The Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral (January 19) refers to seventeenth-century libels in altarpieces.

Zoffany continued the tradition a hundred years later. He too painted a "Last Supper" for the new St John's Church in Calcutta, and the Iscariot scowling at the congregation was widely held to portray a nabob of the time.

On his return to England he painted an altarpiece for Kew, again almost certainly portraying a local worthy in the guise of Iscariot: it was rejected, and came to roost at St George's Church, Brentford.

For Chiswick Zoffany painted an altarpiece that included a boy pointing to the Seventh Commandment. "Thou shalt not commit adultery." Edwardian conscience in Chiswick consigned this bland prompting to Christie's.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY ROOME,
Boughton Moorhills,
Maidstone, Kent.

Safeguarding historic buildings

From Dr A. J. Taylor, FBA

Sir, Mr Cook's account (January 24) of the Secretary of State for the Environment's callous disregard of his Inspector's recommendation in favour of preserving Kelsall Lodge, Tamworth, was unfortunately symptomatic of an even more disturbing situation.

Mr Heseltine is also directly responsible under the Ancient Monuments Acts for the care, maintenance and display to the public of many of the outstanding treasures of this country's architectural heritage. Yet how is that responsibility being discharged today? The answer can be given under three heads, viz:

1. **Closures.** To take only a few examples, monuments of the distinction of Furness Abbey and St Augustine's, Canterbury, or of the castles of Northampton and Warkworth and Castle Rising, are at present closed to the public or left unguarded, ostensibly for the sake of custodians, whose posts, once they have been vacated through death or retirement, are left unfilled. This is because monument custodians rank as civil servants, and there is accordingly a total freeze on their recruitment: yet against a background of over two million unemployed the number of men needed is despicable. Meanwhile the period garden at Kirby Hall has become a waste, the church and cloister of Bayham Abbey a wilderness.

2. **Running down of accumulated experience.** The vitality of the department's small direct labour force, whose specialist skills and devoted craftsmanship have been gradually built up over the last half-century, is being deliberately eroded. The Ministry's policy to restrict the use of direct labour on monuments in national care to the minimum. Together with the application of similar attitudes and policies to the much smaller parallel professional and supervisory staff, this means that the ancient monuments service as a whole can no longer be said to be in good heart. Yet fundamentally it is this well-integrated accumulation of skill and "feel" for the work, both by industrial and professional level, that has won for Britain a reputation second to none in the field of monument conservation and presentation, and

in time gone, by caused our own National Trust to place a number of the ruined monuments in its ownership under the guardianship of the Ministry of Works.

As has been authoritatively pointed out elsewhere, such a discarding of experience presages grievous losses and misjudgments and puts the future of our historic monuments in jeopardy. It is well known that the Department of the Environment is seeking to divest itself of certain prime monuments. One, the matchless ruin of Fontenay Abbey, together with its related outlying and superb eighteenth-century landscaped setting, has no near competitor amongst Christian remains even in a European context. Another, the site of the Battle of Hastings, and within it, extensive portions of the abbey founded by the Conqueror on the very ground where his victory was clinched, lies near to the heart of English national history as any monument well could.

At different dates in the by no means distant past both these famous places have come into national care (Battle indeed purchased by the Government with generous American help), to be held in perpetuity, by the nation for the nation, under the provisions of the relevant Acts of Parliament. Not surprisingly, and drop her into machines, that Britain is still great.

The portrait of a standing Britannia designed by de Saules for use on the coinage in 1901 has always been considered the most lived, and would be admirably suitable for this our most important new coin.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FOSTER,
19 Compayne Gardens, NW6,
January 27.

Employing the disabled

From Professor Peter Townsend

Sir, Much of your special supplement on disability (January 5) was sensitive, but in her article on employment Patricia Tisdall entirely misrepresents opinion among voluntary organizations and for people with disabilities about what she calls the "semi-compulsory" methods of the quota and register system.

First, the quota. The Manpower Services Commission is believed to be recommending to the Government the abandonment of the quota of 3 per cent disabled employees in favour of a more "persuasive" policy towards employers. If this is true, it will contradict all the advice received by the MSC from all voluntary organizations following the publication of its consultative document. I know of no organization which has recommended that the quota scheme be scrapped. On the contrary, the commission was flooded with representations that the scheme should be reinforced and given teeth.

Second, the disabled persons' register. Most of the voluntary organizations concerned with disability believe that registration has fallen because people with disabilities see that there are no advantages in so doing. But if registration were to be seen to be connected with vigorous enforcement of the quota, together with generous government subsidies for adaptation of premises and machinery and training and if registration were also linked with local authority registers of the handicapped, with stronger endeavours to aids and adaptations, people with disabilities would take an entirely different attitude. They would feel that society cared and that the Government was prepared to do something about their integration not only in employment but within ordinary membership of community groups and services.

Patricia Tisdall made no mention of schemes in other countries to combine quota schemes with both penalties for non-fulfilment and subsidies and other government help for employers with generous policies. In recent weeks the Government has already announced the reduction in number of employment advisory committees. There have also been persistent rumours of the closure of many rehabilitation centres as well as of the winding up of the quota scheme. Let us at least be clear that the voluntary organizations and disabled people want no part of this disastrous strategy.

Yours sincerely,
PETER TOWNSEND, Chairman,
Disability Alliance,
1 Cambridge Terrace, NW1.

Artists' adviser

From Mr Jack Black and others

Sir, We view with dismay the recent unexpected and unexplained decision of the Arts Council of Great Britain to grant aid in 1981-82 from a unique and dynamic body, Artlaw Services.

Artlaw is a non-profit distributing company, limited by guarantee. It provides information, advice and education on art-related legal matters, and encouragement to artists, designers, composers and others with existing or imminent problems who may be ill-equipped to tackle them within, generally, "garret" budgets.

Time using Artlaw—increasingly over its first two years and well in excess of 2,000—have been enabled to survive as artists amid the complexities of the law, from contract and copyright to landlord and tenant law. The benefits to the public, as well as to artists individually, has been patent if immeasurable.

Artlaw's work has been widely praised by regional arts associations and has never been a word of criticism from the Arts Council itself, which has given moral and financial support since Artlaw's inception. It deserves unarguably to survive this "unkindest cut of all". But it will need generous sponsors, to replace the Arts Council subsidy of a modest £10,000 in 1980.

The idea that we thought that most of my troops had crossed the bridge to the western bank is pure myth. We knew perfectly well what the situation was. During the retreat of my heavily outnumbered division it was obvious that at some point we should have to cross the Sitang River, with only one bridge and one road leading up to it. I thought this jungle General Hutton had wisely prepared the bridge for demolition with his Army sappers.

The only question was when we should start our withdrawal from

the Elin River over the 40 miles to Sitang in order to get there without undue interference from the Japanese. When eventually I was permitted to withdraw, the Japanese had got there first. With a whole division. We had only managed to get a third of the division over the bridge when Brigadier Hugh Jones told me that he was under severe pressure from the Japanese and could only hold the bridge for another hour. He therefore had to blow it immediately or allow the Japanese to march straight on to Rangoon.

There was only one answer to that problem and that was to blow the bridge at once, which was done by the Indian sappers under heavy fire. The Japanese immediately drew off and I was able to get some 3,000 men over the Sitang by raft or by swimming.

Yours etc,
JACKIE SMYTH,
807 Nelson House,
Dolphin Square, SW1,
January 22.

A bridge too few

From Brigadier Sir John Smyth, VC

Sir, With regard to your obituary on Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hutton (January 20), I would like to correct one error of fact which would otherwise throw a considerable stigma on the staff of my 17th Indian Division, and particularly on Brigadier Hugh Jones (now dead), who actually (with my permission) blew the Sitang Bridge.

The idea that we thought that most of my troops had crossed the bridge to the western bank is pure myth. We knew perfectly well what the situation was. During the retreat of my heavily outnumbered division it was obvious that at some point we should have to cross the Sitang River, with only one bridge and one road leading up to it. I thought this jungle General Hutton had wisely prepared the bridge for demolition with his Army sappers.

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The pound in your pocket

From Mr D. F. T. Bowie

Sir, The Government plans to abolish the £1 note and replace it with a coin.

The possible effect on charities may be serious. They often receive one or two pound notes through the post in response to an appeal. This society received nearly £2,000 in this way over the Christmas period alone. The donors are not rich, and it is unlikely that they will send us a £5 note in the future when the £1 coin becomes common currency.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD BOWIE,
Church of England Children's Society,
Old Town Hall,
Kennington Road, SE11,
January 29.

From Mr D. J. Foster

Sir, Now that inflation has so debased the coinage of the £1 that one is required to strike a 21 piece, might it be suggested that the opportunity not be lost of returning the figure of Britannia to her rightful place?

She has served in the past, and should serve again in the future, to remind those who carry her in purses and pockets, pass her across counters, and drop her into machines, that Britain is still great.

The portrait of a standing Britannia designed by de Saules for use on the coinage in 1901 has always been considered the most lived, and would be admirably suitable for this our most important new coin.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FOSTER,
19 Compayne Gardens, NW6,
January 27.

Basin of abortion law

From Miss Elspeth Rhys-Williams

Sir, Dame Josephine Barnes, in her article on January 21, referred to the fact that my mother, the late Dame Juliet Rhys-Williams, was a member of the Birkbeck Interdepartmental Committee on Abortion which reported in 1939. Dame Josephine went on to say that this report "laid the foundation for the 1967 Abortion Act". In this she is under a misapprehension.

The report recommended that the law should make it "unmistakably clear" that a doctor could procure the abortion of a pregnant woman if certain conditions of the pregnancy are likely to endanger her life or seriously to impair her health. It continued: "The induction of abortion is on ethical, social and medical grounds essentially an undesirable operation, justifiable only in exceptional circumstances, and the committee is strongly opposed to any broad relaxation of the law designed to make social, economic and personal reasons a justification for the operation."

The committee's opinion was that a sound approach to the problem of abortion (which in the 1930s was a genuine cause for concern) was "to attempt by social and economic measures to relieve the financial difficulties associated with childbirth and parenthood".

These recommendations are poles apart from the 1967 Abortion Act, as it is currently interpreted. Dame Josephine Barnes has gone on record as saying that although 100,000 abortions a year are too many, "attempts to restrict the number is a mistake" (BBC News Review, November, 1979). In the same speech she expressed the opinion that "population control depends on expectations but is essential for the survival of our present standard of living".

Yours faithfully,
ELSPETH RHYNS-Williams,
47 Aylesford Street, SW1,
January 23.

Borrowed plumes

From the Reverend F. P. Coleman

Sir, It seems that Mr Philip Howard (January 22) has not moved with the Times. Commenting on the possible end of the Astor connexion (report, January 21) he refers to your staff as "the present generation of Black Friars", overlooking the fact that a year or two ago they fled their Priory, thereby severing a much older connexion and, into the bargain, robbing this parish of Printing House Square, somewhat after the manner of Rachel who stole her father's gods. Or do they slink back for inspiration to the Wardrobe and the Cockpit?

Yours faithfully,
F. P. COLEMAN, Rector,
St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe,
St Andrew's Hill,
Queen Victoria Street, EC4,
January 25.

Haig-riden

From Mr Hugh Sykes

Sir, Following your report on January 23 about alterations to the English language by the United States's new Secretary of State, may I convey Haigjourners a note a sentence he uttered at a press conference on the same day? I quote: "I would hope that in the meantime that the Soviets would do nothing to exacerbate the kind of mutual restraint that both sides should pursue."

I hope the Soviets context the nuance intention of that OK. Yours faithfully,
HUGH SYKES,
21 Seymour Street, W1,
January 29.

NOT WITHOUT CONSENT

According to the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, Parliament, faced with a request from the Canadian Government to enact a new constitution for Canada and terminate Britain's guardianship over it, has but two options. It can either enact it exactly as presented by Ottawa and ignore any objections from any other Canadian Governments or authorities, or it can reject it totally if politely as a request not made in the proper form. The committee firmly rejects any idea of Westminster amending it before "parliamentarizing" it, on the grounds that such action would be interference in the affairs of Canada which would be constitutionally improper in terms of the conventions ruling the relationship between Westminster and "Canada as a federally structured whole".

The reasons given by the committee for ruling out this third alternative should be studied by any MP speaking on the Bill in Westminster. Westminster cannot legislate for Canada, and as the committee shows "a partial package is a new package". Those who talk in terms of sending back Canada's constitution without the proposed bill of rights, or of repatriating the British North America Acts as they now stand on the British statute book must think again. To do any such thing would be a gross breach of the constitutional conventions ruling the relations between Britain and Canada, and a dereliction of the actual responsibilities undertaken by Britain at the joint and unanimous request of the Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada at the time of the passage of the Statute of Westminster.

The committee has wisely stuck to the definition of what

those exact responsibilities are. No doubt there will be controversy over its findings based on an examination of the precedents going back to confederation in 1867. It comes down against the view that Westminster is a mere automaton vis-à-vis a request to amend the BNA Act from Ottawa. The very anxieties repeatedly expressed by Britain over the continuance of its residual but onerous and increasingly anomalous responsibilities under the Statute of Westminster indicate that Parliament was never intended by Canada itself to be a rubber stamp. The committee endorses Professor Keith's view that Westminster can only amend the BNA Act "in accordance with the wishes of the people of the dominion as a whole, not at either federal or provincial bidding".

This conclusion will delight the six—indeed probably eight—provinces who object to Mr Trudeau's proposals. For it argues that the British Parliament has to address itself primarily to the question whether the request from the Canadian Government can be acted upon, or an new package. Those who talk in terms of sending back Canada's constitution without the proposed bill of rights, or of repatriating the British North America Acts as they now stand on the British statute book must think again. To do any such thing would be a gross breach of the constitutional conventions ruling the relations between Britain and Canada, and a dereliction of the actual responsibilities undertaken by Britain at the joint and unanimous request of the Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada at the time of the passage of the Statute of Westminster.

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that the same degree of provincial agreement to Mr Trudeau's proposals must be secured as is required in those proposals for any future amendments to a new Canadian constitution in Canada. If Mr Trudeau has now only the backing of Mr Davis in Ontario and Mr Hatfield in New Brunswick, it is plain that this requirement is not fulfilled.

The committee also thinks that the objections to the proposed bill lodged in the Manitoba and other appeal courts cannot be ignored by Westminster—in short that Britain itself is not sovereign to make at Ottawa's behest a totally new law for Canada which Canadian courts can thereafter only interpret and not contest.

Select committees are not courts of appeal. The report of the Canadian parliamentary committee on the Bill is still awaited, and at the third reading which follows the propriety of the Canadian Government's request, as well as Britain's reciprocal obligation to affirm its propriety, will certainly be examined in the light of the British committee's report. Mr Trudeau may not modify his plans because a British body criticizes his approach. But he may respond to growing pressure in Canada. Not only has he the full support of only two provinces, but Canadian public opinion, as it has become informed, has swung against patriation in the form so many provinces oppose. Mr Trudeau is seen as trying unilaterally to force his will on Canada by invoking a captive sovereignty at Westminster. Such a sovereignty is dubious and, if he persists, the wrecking amendments which the provinces may sponsor in the British Houses of Parliament may drag Britain disastrously into Canada's internal affairs.

From observation this winter more and more farmers are following this practice, mindful perhaps of a future fuel source for their wood-burning stoves when dead elms have all been cut down; mindful also, I suspect, of the appearance of the countryside.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNTER,
Green Farm,
Little Sampford,
Saffron Walden, Essex,
January 27.

Stained reputation

From Mr Geoffrey Roome

Sir, The Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral (January 19) refers to seventeenth-century libels in altarpieces.

Zoffany continued the tradition a hundred years later. He too painted a "Last Supper" for the new St John's Church in Calcutta, and the Iscariot scowling at the congregation was widely held to portray a nabob of the time.

On his return to England he painted an altarpiece for Kew, again almost certainly portraying a local worthy in the guise of Iscariot: it was rejected, and came to roost at St George's Church, Brentford.

DOWNFALL OF SEÑOR SUÁREZ

The resignation of Señor Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, is at once a test for Spanish democracy and a reminder of how far the country has come in the five years or so since the death of General Franco. The resignation of a Prime Minister after criticism from within his own party is, after all, nothing very unusual in a democracy. There have already been moves within the government party, the Democratic Centre Union (UCD), to nominate Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo as Señor Suárez's successor; and though there are still a number of hurdles to be overcome, there is every indication that normal democratic processes are being followed. What is remarkable is not that Señor Suárez should have felt compelled to resign, but that he should be doing so in a political climate which is so different from those of the long years under Franco.

Whatever his failings in the last year or two, much of the credit for this smooth transition to democracy must go to Señor Suárez—as well as to King Juan Carlos, who first appointed him Prime Minister in 1976. At the time the selection of Señor Suárez, a former head of the Movimiento, the only political organization permitted by Franco, seemed extraordinarily

unpromising. But he proved to have a commitment to democracy and, backed by the King, reduced the political role of the armed forces, called genuine elections, and introduced a democratic constitution. The process is still not quite complete, as is shown by the persecution of journalists under archaic legislation. But Spain today has reentered the mainstream of European life and that is something that would have seemed barely conceivable five years ago.

The country also has its difficulties, and they have been the downfall of Señor Suárez. The problem of relations between Madrid and the regions, one that has exercised Spanish governments for many years, is exemplified by the continuation of Basque terrorism. Spanish society is deeply divided by issues such as divorce. The economy has been hit harder than most by the rise in oil prices and the world recession, with the result that there are now about one and a half million people unemployed, or about 12 per cent of the workforce. Some of these difficulties are the direct result of the policies of the Franco regime—Basque terrorism, for instance. But on the right, in particular, there is a tendency to look back nostalgically to the days of the dictator.

ship, when there was less discipline—and when the international economic climate was an easier one.

Señor Suárez's strength lay in his ability to conciliate widely different interests. He succeeded, for instance, in putting together the UCD out of a very varied collection of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, liberals, monarchists and others. By giving something to one group, and then something else to another, he was able to hold them together. But this was often done at the expense of consistent policies—on regional devolution, for instance, where he suddenly reversed government policy on granting autonomy to Andalusia and then was forced to return to something like the original policy.

He has had to resign because of dissatisfaction on the right wing of his party with his policies but also, a more important reason, because he looked likely to lose the next election. It is possible that some of the military were not unhappy to see him go; but the main pressure came from within his own party, for understandable electoral reasons. The important thing is that his successor should be able to build on what Señor Suárez began, and that his achievement in bringing democracy to Spain should not be undone.

SPORT

Football

Toughest of tasks for British clubs in European cup ties

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Four of the four remaining European League Cup ties could expect an easy assignment in the next rounds of the three European competitions on March 4 and 18, but the draw in Geneva went to the other extreme. Liverpool's hopes of keeping the European Cup in England for a fifth successive season are threatened by CSKA Sofia, who knocked out the holders, Nottingham Forest. West Ham United have to journey to Thessalonika for their Cup Winners' Cup tie.

The persistent misadventures of the Cup Winners' Cup, Newport County, must also play an Eastern European team, Carl Zeiss, of Jena. Ipswich Town, the English club left in the UEFA Cup, meet St. Etienne, whose 6-0 aggregate defeat of Hamburg in the third round was greeted as one of the outstanding achievements in the history of French club football.

Liverpool were not even given the benefit of a home second leg, which they saw as a major advantage. They have not conceded a goal in the European competition this season. At least they know that all of their fellow western European rivals, Real Madrid, Bayern Munich and Internazionale, must also meet teams from the east.

It will have to be a considerably more difficult challenge than that offered in the last round by Aberdeen. Forest lost to St. Etienne earlier in the season and then by the same score at home, but not for the first time. A League team of high reputation showed no reason to doubt its ability to break out of close marking.

By coincidence, West Ham's rivals from the Soviet Union, Dynamo Tbilisi, removed Liverpool from the European Cup in the first round, after a 2-0 win at Anfield. In the second round, they played Waterford, of the Republic of Ireland, in the second round of this year's Cup Winners' Cup, winning 3-0 on aggregate, and a Greek side, Kastoria, in the first round, progressing with a 2-0 win. Organized by one of the most powerful players in the Soviet Union, Kiplani, they regu-

larly play before crowds of 60,000, making it difficult for visiting teams to settle.

After crowd problems in their first round away tie against Castella, West Ham's second successive draw against a team from the eastern group will give some relief to the organizers, but little pleasure to the genuine supporters.

Before the various matches are played there will be some confusion between the English clubs. Liverpool's manager, Bob Paisley, said he would probably have a word with British clubs about the CSKA but added that he had an "invaluable" video tape of Forest's home game against the Bulgarians.

Mr Paisley will himself offer advice to West Ham about their trip to Thessalonika. This could be particularly useful as it is impossible to watch Dynamo play a League game because it is the close season in the Soviet Union.

St Etienne are the more famous of the two French clubs left in the UEFA Cup — the other being Sochaux — and only five years ago they lost to Bayern Munich in the European Cup final itself. This season they have been concerned that some of their best players, including Platini and Michel Platini, leave them when their contracts expire this year. Platini was ranked third in the recent European Footballer of the Year poll.

Bayern Munich's draw against Banik Ostrava enhances suggestions that they are the world's favourites for the European Cup. Internazionale, who play Red Star Belgrade, are also second in their League. Like West Ham, Real Madrid drew to play Spartak, who find themselves in Thessalonika because weather conditions in Moscow early in March are not expected to be ideal enough for the first leg to be held in the capital. The full draws for the quarter-final round ties in the three European competitions are as follows:

European Cup
Bayern Munich (West Germany) v Banik Ostrava (Czechoslovakia).
Spartak Moscow (Soviet Union) v Real Madrid (Spain).
Liverpool v CSKA Sofia (Bulgaria).
Internazionale Milan (Italy) v Red Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia).

European Cup Winners' Cup
West Ham United v Dynamo Tbilisi (Soviet Union).
Fortuna Dusseldorf (West Germany) v Benfica (Portugal).
Tottenham (England) v Slavia Sofia (Bulgaria).
Carl Zeiss Jena (East Germany) v Newport County.

UEFA Cup
Grasshoppers Zurich (Switzerland) v Sochaux (France).
FC Cologne (West Germany) v Standard Liege (Belgium).
St. Etienne (France) v Ipswich Town.
AZ67 Alkmaar (Netherlands) v Liverpool (England).
Ties on March 4 and 18.

Squash rackets
Man whose game reflects his native Guernsey

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Squash professionals mostly work in the evening, and are seldom away at 10 o'clock in the morning. But there was a good deal of banter going on between Glen Brumby and John Le Lievre when they arrived at the second round of the Guernsey open tournament, sponsored by John Player and Sons, on Saturday. Brumby, of course, is Australian, and therefore regarded as the conversational norm. Le Lievre was happy because, after a long competition after an enforced break of six weeks, he had won a testing five-game match with the Swedish No. 2, Peter Bostrom. Le Lievre damaged a knee in November, kept on playing for a month, but then had to quit. He resumed practice only 10 days ago.

Le Lievre is one of a kind: genial, droll, the embodiment of the tall, dark, handsome hero, and instantly familiar because of the knotted turtleneck headbands that keep the sweat out of his eyes. His grandmother just happened to design them, and he bought them from material he bought in Scotland. His game, like his bearing, has a measured elegance and natural dignity. After all, his native island is governed by the States of Deliberation.

Bostrom is a similarly erect, almost stoic figure. Neither enjoys grabbing about in pursuit of short, clinging drops (who does?) but he is always ready to pounce to play off the wrong foot.

Arrival of a great player
By Richard Eaton

Jahangir Khan of Pakistan, 17 last month, won his first big battle in this country at Westbury. He might be the first of how many who do not care to think when he beats Ross Norman, of New Zealand, 9-5, 9-7, 9-3 in the inaugural 1981-82 Open Cup, championship final. There was never any doubt about the result, though the occasion was anything but dull, because of the over-whelming feeling that he was arriving on the scene was one of the great new players of the game.

The crowd received Jahangir's success with the sort of applause reserved for such special moments. The feeling was there too that he was not outside his grasp. Jahangir confirmed after his first round tournament appearances between now and then will be regarded as part of his build-up, and Rahman Khan, his mentor, says he believes he can win the British Open.

The fact more than vindicates his attitude. The 15 points and 41 minutes he needed to beat Norman, who himself turned in one of his best and most sportsmanlike performances, was the most Jahangir had used for any of his

Why Sexton may feel the draught

By Norman Fox

Returning to the comparatively terrestrial business of the League after last week's fourth round of the FA Cup and the midweek excitement of replays and that enthralling League Cup match between Coventry City and West Ham United today being the reckoning for those who have faded. Even Manchester United will first if there are empty spaces on the benches as Old Trafford.

By and large the FA Cup has run against the drift of decreasing attendances and Wednesday's replay between Arsenal and Manchester City was no exception. The public's attention for the adventures of the small clubs can claim to have gone further than Manchester United, Liverpool, Arsenal and the holders, West Ham United. They have pocketed some unexpected profit, but for a club of Manchester United's stature, with heavy running costs, it is not to be calculated in the reactions of their many devoted supporters to a season with no glittering success.

United alone alone behind Ipswich Town and Aston Villa and only two ahead of Manchester City whose season has blossomed beyond imagination.

With Ipswich enjoying home advantage against Stoke City and still scoring a game in hand, Villa's relegation is also at home, and even without Delia and Fairclough, they should not be disturbed by the all-City side.

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Why Sexton may feel the draught

By Norman Fox

Returning to the comparatively terrestrial business of the League after last week's fourth round of the FA Cup and the midweek excitement of replays and that enthralling League Cup match between Coventry City and West Ham United today being the reckoning for those who have faded. Even Manchester United will first if there are empty spaces on the benches as Old Trafford.

By and large the FA Cup has run against the drift of decreasing attendances and Wednesday's replay between Arsenal and Manchester City was no exception. The public's attention for the adventures of the small clubs can claim to have gone further than Manchester United, Liverpool, Arsenal and the holders, West Ham United. They have pocketed some unexpected profit, but for a club of Manchester United's stature, with heavy running costs, it is not to be calculated in the reactions of their many devoted supporters to a season with no glittering success.

United alone alone behind Ipswich Town and Aston Villa and only two ahead of Manchester City whose season has blossomed beyond imagination.

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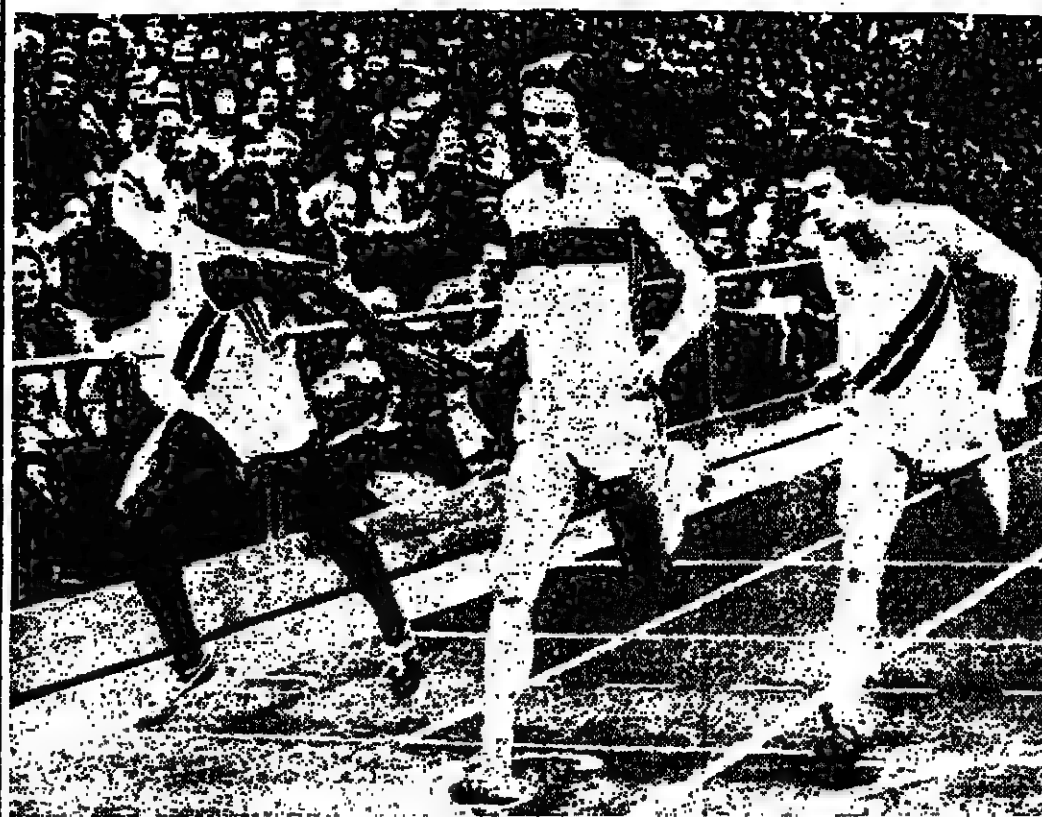
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Athletics



Heading for victory: Christie (left) wins the 200 metres from Sattler, Little (GM) was third.

Miss Head breaks record in pain

From Paul Harrison

Dormund, Jan 30
Vendian Head from Wales broke the British and Commonwealth indoor short put record during the indoor international against West Germany in the first round of the 17.2 metres put was achieved despite the fact that she dislocated her left shoulder nine days ago and had been under treatment all week. The injury occurred during weight training and caused her pain throughout the competition.

Miss Head, 6ft 2in and 18st, says she is now almost at 100 per cent. Her first throw of 17.2 metres was a record for a British woman indoors or outdoors. She had thrown 16.5 metres in the first round of the European indoor championships in 1979.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Fixed interest

The message for gilt investors

I have to confess that last year was something of a disappointment as far as the gilt-edged market went or, more aptly, failed to go.

Certainly the investor who was bold enough to increase the weighting of his portfolio in equity shares did very much better. In spite of the immense pressure on company profitability and liquidity, and in spite of the large number of cut dividends, the Financial Times All Share Index still managed a rise of 25 per cent over the 12 months.

By contrast, the FT Government Securities Index, although more than 10 per cent up in mid-summer, finished the year a mere 5 per cent higher than where it started.

That hardly ranks as a disaster, however. Indeed, taking account of the 13.14 per cent interest returns available on higher coupon stocks for longer periods during the year, the overall return of some 18 per cent was not bad compared with straight cash-type investment.

Admittedly, investors who bought near the top of the market last year will have done less well in straight income terms in 1980 than had they left their money on deposit. But already that loss of income is starting to look rather less serious as short-term interest rates have started to fall.

Bank deposit rates are already down from 15 to 11 per cent, though there are rather more attractive terms for larger or regular savers, while the basic building society share rate is now down to the 9.50 per cent equivalent of 13.2 per cent (9.25 per cent net).

The only notable exception in this field is the National Savings Bank Investment Accounts. Here a government, desperate to lay its hands on our savings, has not only held the rate offered at 15 per cent (payable gross), but also recently raised the limit on holdings from £50,000 to £200,000. More of that, please.

Returning to the gilt-edged market why did it not per-

form as well as one might have hoped last year? Very simply, because the Government failed to get fully on top of public sector expenditure, because the pressure on corporate cash flow led to strong credit demand from the private sector.

In other words, for most of the year the Government was fighting a losing battle in trying to get the monetary expansion and had no choice, at least in monetarist logic, but to keep interest rates high.

What now? Well, if you have put money into gilts over the last year, stay with it and be patient. If you hold no gilts, then seriously consider buying some, either directly or through one of the increasing number of unit trusts specializing in the gilt-edged and fixed interest markets.

The fact that you can still pick up stocks on yields of 13.14 per cent does, of course, carry a message. The first part of that message is that the Government is continuing to hold its hand cautiously by holding short-term interest rates at present levels.

The second part of that message is that the big institutional investors, too, are continuing to take a fairly cautious view of prospects. They have had their eyes fixed too often over the past couple of years to be in any mood to take too much on trust these days.

For many City followers of the gilt-edged market, the promised land for the final quarter of 1981 would include an annual inflation rate of 8.10 per cent, a minimum lending rate of 9 or 10 per cent and long-term yields of about 11 per cent.

The inevitable fear is that it may not prove quite so simple. Will the Government really hold the line on public sector pay, and hence the public sector borrowing requirement? Will the expected bottoming-out of the recession mean a revival of inflationary pressures, threatening to push

the inflation rate back into double figures by early 1982?

At this stage we simply do not know. The good sign at the moment is that even with the inflation rate falling nicely, the Government is unlikely to be tempted to prime the pumps in its March Budget in an attempt to accelerate the movement out of recession.

In short, we look set for a fairly tight Budget. The one lesson the Government must have learnt by now is that tax budgets are self-defeating; they destroy financial confidence.

On that view I would rather get into the gilt-edged market before the Budget—and keep my fingers crossed that the Chancellor will deliver a responsible Budget, equally important, a credit to the Treasury, either at the time or soon after, a further cut in MLR.

It is, of course, important to remember that marketable fixed interest stocks can fall as well as rise, and that those who prefer to place their safety still have some attractive alternatives open to them.

As I have already said, the Government is making a great play in trying to squeeze money out of the personal sector where most of the "excess" liquidity from last year's explosive money supply growth is now held. For that reason it will continue to make National Savings as tempting as it can.

If MLR is cut again soon, then the 15 per cent offered on the NSB Investment Account will probably be lowered too. But the rate is still likely to remain attractive relative to rates offered by banks or building societies. (Withdrawal is on one month's notice.)

Significantly the present nineteenth issue of National Savings Certificates is a good lock-away, especially for the higher rate taxpayer. These certificates offer 10.33 per cent over four years net of all tax. The ceiling on holdings was up this month from £4,500 to £5,000.

John Whitmore

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



BY HOSS

Bonds

Switching gives plenty of choice

Single premium bonds offer an efficient tool for portfolio management. Not only do insurance companies offer a wide range of funds to which your money can be linked, but they also let you switch from one fund to another cheaply and for tax purposes efficiently.

Sadly, though, few investors make use of these switching opportunities, mainly because of lack of advice about what to do when.

The investment choices normally available for money invested in a single premium bond—the minimum is usually £500 or £1,000—include funds invested directly in property or equities or holding fixed interest securities. Some unlinked offices also offer an international equity fund, mainly invested in American or Japanese, and for those who want a safe harbour for funds during stormy investment conditions life offices run cash funds, where the capital value of your investment is guaranteed not to go down.

Alternatively, you can invest in a managed fund, where your money is split between the property and equity funds

(sometimes, with a small holding in the international fund as well as the United Kingdom equity fund) and the fixed interest and cash funds.

But you do not have to stick to your original choice of fund, because insurance companies allow you to switch from one to another. You can therefore "take a view" on investment markets, leaving the everyday running of the portfolio and individual stock selection to the life office investment managers.

Remember, however, that while some offices allow you to hedge your bets and switch part of your portfolio, others take "an all or nothing" approach. So, to avoid this problem, take out a series of bonds rather than one large one.

The advantages of switching within a bond fund are two-fold. First, it is reasonably cheap. Insurance companies usually charge only between 0.25 per cent and 1 per cent of the money switched. Secondly, your tax position remains unaltered, as capital gains tax does not rear its head.

Life offices report, however, that only a small number of

bondholders actually make use of these switching facilities, though they like to know that they can switch if they want to.

Insurance companies themselves shy away from giving advice on when and where to switch, on the grounds that this could lead to liquidity problems as bondholders, acting on their advice, switch, say, from the property to the equity fund. They also argue that each bondholder's circumstances are different and what would suit one would not necessarily suit another.

This leaves those with no time or expertise to follow investment markets the choice of sticking to the life company's managed fund—with a spread on all three main markets—or enlisting the services of a growing field of investment advisers and insurance brokers, who offer a specific bond switching service.

The problem here is choosing one which you feel will serve you well. Comparative track records of advisers are difficult to come by.

Planned Savings magazine has been monitoring the perfor-

mance of bond switching advisers—or at least those who are willing to stand up to the test—for the past couple of years, by measuring their performance in switching between funds run by one particular insurance company.

The results beg the question: is switching worthwhile? Last year professional advisers in most cases—nine out of 11—failed even to match the 22 per cent rise in "in house" managed funds, with results varying from an increase of only 5.3 per cent to a more than commendable 35.8 per cent.

The two advisers who outperformed the managed fund, Sage Investment Managers, with the 35.8 per cent rise, and Ingram Investment Services, with a 22.2 per cent rise, are notable for the lack of switching last year. Unlike other advisers they were not lured by the potential capital gains on gilts, but remained heavily invested in equities throughout the year.

During 1979 the advisers did better, with six out of the nine who took part beating the 7.9 per cent rise in the managed

fund, with returns varying from 6.6 per cent to a positive 26.1 per cent.

So is switching worthwhile? "Definitely," answers Michael Kelly, founder director of Sage Investment Consultants, which manages £5m for more than 100 clients (minimum investment £15,000). "We can move money faster than the investment managers of an insurance company managed fund which is hindered by its size," he explained.

Ted Ingram, of Ingram Investment Services, which takes on a minimum of £10,000 for clients and charges between 0.5 and 1 per cent for the service (and has given the best overall result over the two-year period), argues that the performance of a company's managed fund is not necessarily the right yardstick. More important is that bonds offer a useful instrument for portfolio management through which investors have a chance of matching inflation and better returns than with other types of investments, such as building societies and banks.

Sylvia Morris

Round-up

New fixed interest unit trust

This week saw the launch of a fixed interest unit trust from Henderson Unit Trust Management, designed to provide a high level of income.

The trust will invest in a wide selection of fixed interest securities, including debentures, corporation stocks and Government securities.

At first, the portfolio will be 95 per cent invested in debenture stocks, with the balance in cash.

The yield on the trust is 14 per cent gross (dividends will be paid quarterly), which compares favourably with the present yield of 11.63 on the group's gilt trust.

Minimum investment in the trust is 1,000 units (at 50p each for the next three weeks). Charges on the trust include an

initial 5 per cent and 0.75 per cent a year.

Abbey National Building Society is bringing out a new issue of its highly successful Stay-Plus bondshares today to replace the first issue launched last October.

The new issue is not quite so attractive in that it offers a guaranteed differential of 2.5 percentage points over the ordinary share rate—at present 9.25 per cent after basic rate tax (equivalent to 13.2 per cent gross)—for six years compared with the 3 point differential on the old issue. If you take your money out during the term, the interest will be reduced to the ordinary share rate.

The shares are available to anyone aged 60 or over with a minimum of £500 to invest. The maximum dividend is £5,000 compared with £3,000 on the first issue.

Save and Prosper has launched an index-linked Conversion Plan, a five-year term assurance contract which gives the policyholder the option of renewing the policy at the end of each five-year period until he reaches 60.

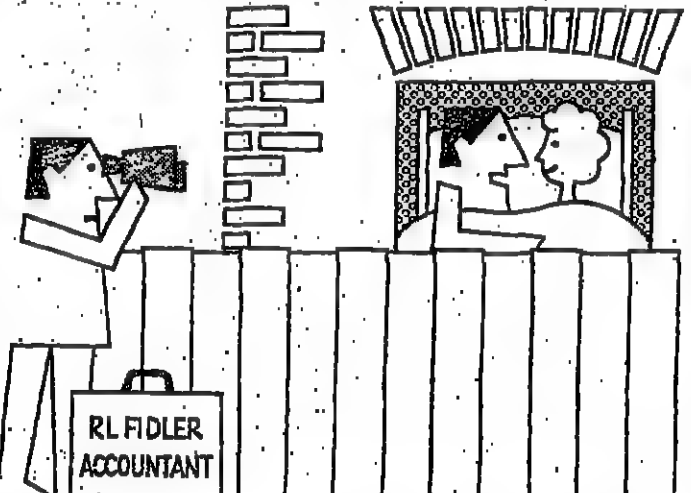
The sum assured can be increased in line with inflation on each renewal date without further medical check-ups and the policy can be converted to a whole of life or endowment contract at any time. The monthly cost for £50,000 of cover is £5.50 gross (£4.68 after tax relief) for those up to the age of 30.

A new investment trust investing in energy stocks is being launched next week. The New Darien Oil Trust will invest in small quoted companies engaged in exploration and production of oil and gas, with at least three quarters of the portfolio in the United States, where it reckons that prices reflect proved reserves rather than speculative prospects of further finds.

Subscription lists for the 10,000,000 £1 shares, to be issued through Barclays Merchant Bank, open on Tuesday morning. Clients of Phillips & Drew, brokers to the issue, will take up half these shares.

The trust will be managed by a recently formed Edinburgh-based company, Hodgson Martin.

John Whitmore



Divorce

Way through the tax minefield

Not long ago couples were advised to time their weddings to take advantage of the tax rules. Nowadays they might be told to time their divorces to take advantage of the tax rules.

One solicitor had a client who left home on April 4, thus losing his married man's allowance for the new tax year beginning two days later.

Divorce is a financial minefield. For the rich, the chartered accountant has inherited the mantle of the private detective. Sorting out their divorces is less a case of "who dunnit" than who did it. But the problems of divorcing couples with modest means may be equally complex. Indeed, it can be more difficult to do justice over a few pounds than over a few million.

What emerged from the recent one-day conference on the financial problems of divorce organized by the Company Communications Centre was that the tax specialist has at least as important a role in the grisly business as the lawyer.

A couple is treated as two separate people for tax purposes from the time one or other leaves home. The husband, however, keeps his higher married man's allowance for that year. If he is keeping his wife by voluntary payments on which he gets no tax relief. Usually, there will be a maintenance agreement and the tax status of this frequently confuses people.

You can get normal tax relief on payments provided there is some evidence that these are part of an agreement, even if it is not yet enshrined in a court order. In the year of separation, then, a husband can claim both the married man's allowance, and tax relief on these payments.

The present method of tax relief on maintenance causes much irritation between couples. The man deducts basic rate tax. If the wife is not liable for tax she claims this from her tax office. But she may need him to fill in a special form, R185, to show that she is not liable. This means that the full single person's allowance can be claimed by the child. A divorcee with two young children, for instance, should not have to pay a penny to tax on maintenance of up to £4,895 a year if this wording is adopted. She would

have her own tax allowances of £2,145 plus a single person's allowance of £1,375 for each of the children. If the £4,895 was paid to her for herself and for the children she might be liable for more than £800 in tax.

But recipients of lavish payments have to be more circumspect about the way the money is divided. The Inland Revenue might pounce if it thinks that the income is divided up so as to avoid tax rather than reflecting the true cost of maintaining a child.

In any case maintenance paid to a child should be lodged in a separate bank account.

Tax problems can arise also over the matrimonial home. If, as often happens, the wife and children are going to stay in it there is the question of the mortgage. You can only get tax relief on the mortgage if you have an interest in the property or if, as a wife, you are living in it even if you do not own it.

Arrangements where the husband keeps his interest in the home plus his mortgage liabilities after a divorce, intending the mortgage to be sold when the children grow up, are now out of favour. More often the wife, who is transferred to the house, will be transferred to the mortgage. The mortgage should also be transferred because the husband will not be able to get tax relief on his payments. It would be better to have a maintenance agreement that included the cost of servicing the loan. He would obtain tax relief on the maintenance payments.

The other main reason why the husband should try to transfer the mortgage along with the house is that the Inland Revenue disallows tax relief on loans of more than £25,000, if the sum of his old mortgage and any new one exceeds this ceiling.

We are all so used to looking at the family home as a tax haven that it is often forgotten that after a divorce the problem of capital gains tax can rear its ugly head. Exemptions from capital gains tax hinge on the person using the residence as his principal private one. After divorce, there is no inter-spouse exemption between the couple. There is a further exemption that runs for two years after vacating the property. This should cover most cases but not if settlement of the matrimonial home drags on longer. A protracted wrangle could mean some capital gains tax liability for the husband when the property is transferred or sold.

Michael Williams

Insurance

Be wary of bonus forecasts

If you are taking out a profit-sharing policy to repay a loan on a house, meet school fees or for any other purpose, you obviously want the best buy. But any three specialist insurance brokers of impeccable standing may each recommend a different life office.

That is no reflection on the brokers. It is impossible to look years into the future and estimate accurately what bonuses will be declared by individual life offices, and thus which office will give the best value for money over the term of a policy.

Unfortunately, however, that is just what some people try to do—and some offices appear to encourage it.

The usual type of profit-sharing life policy has a minimum guaranteed sum assured (which will be paid out if you die the day after arranging the policy) and periodically—usually annually or every three years—"reversionary" bonuses are added, increasing the value of the policy payable at maturity or earlier death.

Once a reversionary bonus has been declared, it cannot subsequently be withdrawn, whatever the economic conditions applying when the policy becomes a claim.

On top of the regular reversionary bonuses an increasing

number of life offices are declaring terminal bonuses. These are often regarded as a "final settle-up" with policyholders whose policies become claims.

A prospective policy holder is often given figures which show the possible value of a policy in the future, assuming that the current rate of reversionary bonus is maintained throughout, together with a figure which indicates the terminal bonus which would be payable on a similar policy maturing today.

It is easy to think that the sum total of the figures represents an estimate of the final value of the policy. Some people may even believe that it is a conservative estimate, since the trend has been for reversionary bonuses to increase.

Such thinking could prove dangerous. Many terminal bonuses are volatile. The rate of terminal bonus is often dependent largely on the capital value of the life office's investments. If their value drops, the terminal bonus may well come down as well.

Only a few offices which declare terminal bonuses still refuse to include any figure in their quotation forms. The Scottish Widows, with a very fine record, is one such office—although it has had to give way and agree to its terminal bonus

appearing in the various "league tables" and market surveys of the performance of life offices.

Today's rate of terminal bonus is no guide whatever to the amount of bonus which may be payable in the future. Nobis avert, that is a possibility although not through any failure on the part of the life offices.

At one time it was never really expected that a first-class life office would cut its rate of reversionary bonus—although, of course, future rates were in no way guaranteed. Now, however, that is a possibility although not through any failure on the part of the life offices.

Today's record bonus levels have been achieved mainly as a result of exceptionally high rates of interest. If inflation comes down (as we all hope it will), interest rates can be expected to drop. This could well result, in due course, in some life offices cutting their rates of bonus. High rates of interest are needed to maintain present rates of bonus.

But, with lower levels of inflation, lower bonus rates may, of course, be worth more in purchasing power than bonus rates which are artificially large as a result of high inflation.

John Drummond

AN OFFER FROM M&G UNIT TRUSTS

Unit trusts provide constant supervision of your investment by professional fund managers and minimize the risk of loss by investing in a wide range of different companies. M&G has founded unit trusts in Britain's new managed unit trust funds totalling over £700,000,000.

Unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice.

The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

The four M&G unit trusts described below have particular appeal in the present investment climate. Use the forms below to buy units in the Fund of your choice.

GILDED SECURITIES A new fund with the aim of providing a high income as well as prospects of capital growth from investment in a portfolio of Gilts, Government Securities, Treasury Bills, and other high yielding securities. Income units only. The last day of March, June, September and December. First distribution date for new investors: 31st March 1981.

HIGH INCOME FUNDS A high and increasing income need not jeopardize prospects of capital growth. The Fund aims for a yield normally between 50% and 75% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All-Share Index, and income distributions to unit holders have increased each year since the Fund was formed. Treasury, City and Industrial Bonds. Distribution dates (income units only): 31st January and 31st July. Next distribution date for new investors: 31st July 1981.

RECOVERER FUNDS Invest for capital growth in companies which have fallen on hard times, a "speculative" policy which has proved outstandingly successful in the past. Income must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic. Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited. Distribution dates (income units only): 20th February and 20th August. Next distribution date for new investors: 20th August 1981.

JAPAN AND GENERAL FUND A Fund designed to invest in a wide range of Japanese securities, embracing all aspects of the economy. The sole objective is long-term capital growth. Distribution dates (income units only): 29th June and 29th December. Next distribution date for new investors: 29th June 1981.

Read this table before investing

	GILT	HIGH INCOME	RECOVERER	JAPAN AND GENERAL
Launch date	DEC '80	APRIL '69	MAY '69	APRIL '71
and price equivalent	50p	50p	124p	50p
Price of Income units at 28th January 1981 and estimated current gross yield	50.9p	104.2p	140.5p	179.6p
	11.52%	11.32%	6.25%	0.81%
Percentage change in Fund offer price since launch date	+1.8%	+108.4%	+1024.0%	+259.2%
Percentage change in FT Ordinary Index over same period	-3.4%**	-1.4%	+11.9%	+184.3%*

*Annualized percentage increase in income units over period of Fund launch. M&G's FT Ordinary Index % change takes no account of reinvested income. **FT Government Securities Index. (The New York Times).

From £1000

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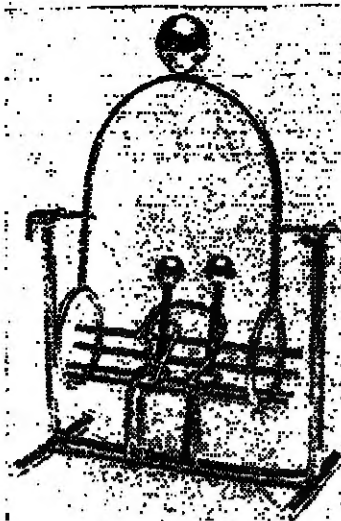
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan. 25. Dealings End, Feb. 6. § Contango Day, Feb. 9. Settlement Day, Feb. 16
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous day

a Ex dividend, b Ex all, c Forecast dividend, d Corrected price, e interim payment received, f Price of new issue	
Dividend and yield exclude a special payment, h Bad company, i Pre-merger situation, j Post-merger earnings, k Capital distribution, l Ex treasury, m Ex swap or source split, n Tax free, p Price adjusted for late dealings, significant date.	

RECENT ISSUES	CYCLE PRICE
Allied London Pfd 9½% Cum L280 (+)	\$107 1/2
Bell A. 5½% Cvd 125-200	"
Chester Water 9% Refd 1985 (+)	"
Dunbar Group Ltd Ord 1265	"
East Anglian Water 9% Refd 1983 (+)	"
East Worcester Water 9% Refd 1985 (+)	"
Eases Water 9% Refd 1983 (+)h	"
Eschquerre 12½% Cvd 1985 1970 (+)	\$110 1/2
Eschquerre 12½% Cvd 1985 1970 (+)	"
Eschquerre 12½% Cvd 1985 1970 (+)	"
Independent Int 25p Ord 1137 (+)	"
Lou Marchand Wares Inc Ltd Lk L260-50	"
New Tokyo Inv Trust 5½p Ord	"
Portals 9½% Cvd 1994-2000 (+)	\$130 1/2
Treasury 11½% 1985 A (-)A (*)	\$129 1/2
Treasury 11½% 1985 A (-)A (*)	"

NIGHT'S ISSUES	latest date of run	price
Morocco(62):		13 prices
Issue price in parentheses		



A black and white photograph of a woman standing, wearing a white dress with a dark, patterned collar and a large, dark, heart-shaped patch on the front. She is looking towards the camera.

Photographs by Peter Akahura

Hand-drawn illustration of a hand holding a cigarette. The hand is drawn with simple lines and shading. The cigarette is held between the thumb and index finger. The words "HOT HOT" are written in a stylized, bubbly font at the top and bottom of the page. In the center, there is a list of names and a signature.

HOT HOT

Names of students
in the class who
were in the
class of 1960.

— to whom I
gave a copy of
this book.

For (un)written
book
reading up to 1960.

HOT HOT HOT HOT

a year, a tumble dryer used three hours a week for a year, £28, a 7 cu ft freezer £28. And even they are underestimating, as they are using a 4p per unit base. At 4.244p the cost of their cooker, for instance, goes up to £63.66 and may rise to £73.50 after April.

Their leaflet also gives tips on keeping heating under control and insulating against waste, so it may give you some ideas. You can get a copy by sending an sae to The Electricity Consumers' Council, 115 Marylebone Road, London NW1

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machine once a week for family of four 38p, twin tub 50p, a shower a day for a week, 21p.

These figures are based on averages worked out by the Electricity Council, who produce leaflets showing the costs of several other appliances, too. It is available from your local board. The Consumers' Council, however, thinks they err on the low side. Many people, they say, underestimate the length of time appliances are left on and in their leaflet they show some cumulative costs which are more realistic.

According to these, a 2kw fire kept on for five hours every evening from September to March costs £1.10.

been selected by the Design

the original Biba store—and



over by the show that he could

which increases the danger of spillage. Smothering is an effective way of extinguishing fat fires and glass fabric withstands heat which would melt an aluminium pan or set light to

The Fire Smothering Cloth is made by Rentokil and is available in hardware shops at about £8 or by mail order from Kiln Products, Kiln House, Upper Hatfield, East Sussex TN7 4DY at £8.85.

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